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## THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA.

### GREAT STATE MASS CONVENTION.

Buchanan Read Out of the Democratic Party—The State Sentinel Read Out of the Ranks—The Resolutions of January 8 Explained.

### Important Movement Towards a New Democratic Organization.

### A Convention of the Northern Democracy Called.

The State Convention of the Democracy of Indiana, held at Indianapolis on Tuesday, the 23d of February, was one of the most important and significant incidents of the political history of the day. Delegates were present from *sixty* counties. Speeches were made by the most prominent and influential Democrats of the State, and a platform of principles was adopted, upon which the entire Democratic Party of the North and West will probably unite. The great importance of this movement led us to have a special reporter in attendance, and we have received from him the following report of the proceedings:

The meeting was called to order by AUSTIN H. BROWN, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. He proposed a temporary organization by the appointment of S. R DRAKE, of Marion County, as Chairman, and Mr. SEIDENSLIEKER Secretary. The nominations being approved,

Mr. DRAKE said: Gentlemen: Allow me to return my thanks for the compliment you have just paid me by calling me to the Chair on such an important occasion. I regard this as a great crisis in the political affairs of the United States, and particularly in the history of the Democratic Party. We have met here to take steps against a portion of our Democratic friends. I desire that we will endeavor to steer our new ship clear of the shoals and land her in a safe haven. [Cheers.] As this is but a temporary organization, I shall leave it to the permanent President to make such remarks as shall be proper.

Mr. GILBERT HATHAWAY proposed, and it was resolved, that a Committee of five be appointed to report a permanent organization—whereupon the Chair appointed

Gilbert Hathaway, of La Porte,
Austin M. Puett, of Parke,
D. G. Vawter, of Johnson,
R. S. Hicks, of Spencer,
Ed. Dumont, of Marion.

Mr. PUETT not being present, the Chair substituted for him

G. F. COOKERLY, of Vigo.

The Committee, after a short absence, reported the following list of officers for a permanent organization:

*President.*

WM. M. MCCARTY, of Marion.

*Vice-Presidents.*

—— Smith, of Randolph County.
W. D. Allen, of Putnam County.
W. C. Rise, of Boone County.
Chauncey Carter, of Cass County.
B. F. Wallace, of Grant County.
W. W. Wick, of Marion County.
F. L. Goble, of Henry County.
A. M. Puet, of Park County.
S. G. Clark, of Madison County.
C. Jones, of Spencer County.
A. C. Pepper, of Ohio County.
J. E. Wilson, of Jennings County.

*Secretaries.*

Solon Turman, of Putnam County.
C. J. Barker, of Madison County.
S. A Hale, of Cass County.
A. Siedenslieker, of Marion County.
N. Tompkins, of Bartholomew County.

These nominations being approved without dissent, the President took the chair. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am proud of the honor that you have done me by electing me to preside over a Convention of the choice spirits of Indiana. In the present emergency it requires intellect to determine the duty of the Democracy, and nerve to execute it. It is strange that in this age and in this country, any attempt should be made to strike down the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—the principle upon which our whole political edifice rests—consecrated by the blood of our ancestors—and to rob and plunder the people of those prerogatives and rights with which God Almighty has endowed them [cheers,] and this, too, by those professing the Democratic faith. At your 8th of January Convention the people reiterated and reindorsed the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill as applicable to the Territory of Kansas. This principle was then established by the Democratic Party in this State, and those who do not subscribe to this article of faith are not within the pale of the Democratic Party. There are but two theories of government: in one, the people are the sources from whom, alone, political power can flow. the other is a despotic government, sustained by the bayonets of a servile soldiery. Our Government is based upon the first, and it is to-day, for the first time, assailed. No Government can be Republican that is not founded upon the will of the people, and to elect an act over the people is to strike down and subvert all the liberties of which the people are guardians, and a people are not fit to be guardians of their own rights if they do not rebuke their servants whom they have placed in power, or if they dare not stand by their rights and prerogatives as given them by God Almighty, and as fixed by our organic laws.

Fellow citizens, I shall not in the speech that I now make to you elaborate upon this Kansas question. It is a fact conclusively proved that the people of Kansas have rejected the Lecompton Constitution, and the Congress of the United States, who are the trustees of your power, who are bound to echo your will, have attempted to subjugate that people to the bastard and illegitimate government not the creation of their will. The question then is, whether you shall yield to this encroachment upon the rights of other men, which may threaten your own rights and which may prove operative in States as well as in Territories.

It is an idle and farcical thing to fix an odious and obnoxious law upon a people in order that they may rid themselves of the curse. I say that it is an insult to liberty, and you may as well argue that the doctor, whose duty it is to allay disease, should give a poisonous drug to a patient, that he may cure himself by taking an emetic. I say that it is an insult to say that we will localize this question, and banish it from the Halls of Congress. This mode, gentlemen, can not effect the object—it cannot effect it. To do the wrong is to strike the death-blow at the very soul, spirit and life of republicanism itself—it is at once subversive of all order, and, instead of localizing it, it nationalizes it.

Fellow-citizens, it is argued that we should adhere to our party views—that we should defer to the will of the Executive—that we should blindly obey his dictates. This is subverting the theory of our Government, and making the people the slaves to their own creatures. We are President-makers, and all the power with which he is invested is in trust for us, to use in consonance with our will and wishes, and not to the subversion of them. [Cheers.] To say that we should defer to the will of the President, is inaugurating an absolutism. Our forefathers have wisely placed checks upon them, they have given us three departments in our Government; by this they have wisely devised means for the preservation of our liberties. If the President is to control Congress, we might as well at once inaugurate a despotism and make him the dictator over the land. It is to say that we should invest him with absolute power, subject our liberties to his arbitrary and capricious will. To such a doctrine no freeman—no man fit to enjoy the liberty of an American can subscribe.

I ask now what is our duty in the emergency in which we are placed? Shall we be true to republicanism or shall we be false to it. Shall we rebuke the President when he attempts to trammel and fetter, under such a contemptible pretext as he does attempt to do it in the Kansas bill?

In the first place, by the Kansas-Nebraska bill we obligated ourselves to remit to the people of the Territories for their own solution all those questions of domestic policy—that was, to absolve the people from the dictation of Congress. The rights of the people were to be preserved to them by the laws to which they were to be made subject only by their own will. The question was raised as to whether they were entitled to the same privileges as the States were entitled to exercise these rights; we said they were. We gave them the power, and here in the face of an overwhelming vote of that people repudiating the Lecompton Constitution, the President and Congress are attempting to subject them to slavery, for the subjection of an unwilling people to such domination is slavery. The extent of that slavery, be it limited or absolute, does not alter or vary its character. [Cheers.] The question now is not a question of the slavery of the black race, but whether the white race shall be insulted, degraded—enslaved by a contemptible minority. Force is less odious than fraud, because fraudulent means are more infamous. We should denounce the wrong. It is a most contemptible quibble to say that the people were represented, when they were afraid to test their instrument at the ballot-box. It is said in Congress that this is the act of the people of Kansas, and the people of Kansas give the most emphatic lie to this assertion. The President, too, makes a quibble that is unworthy of a contemptible pettifogger. [Cheers.] As to the question whether the term "domestic institution," as in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, was restricted alone to slavery, you must look to the spirit and object of the enactment—to look to the intent of the legislators—and when you get that, you get then at the law. It is a contemptible verbal criticism; the object was to absolve the people of the Territory from Congressional dictation or intervention. It was the principle of self government as contradistinguished to vassalage to which they were subjected, for Congressional action was participated in by men not to be interfered with by the laws. It was to give them the power to act as States in their own spheres.

Fellow-citizens, that is not all that we have; that is not the only disease requiring medicine; that is not the only wound needing surgery. The question now is, whether the party shall be repudiated—whether the people who are the repositories of power from whom these mens' political lives spring, shall be their masters; or whether they shall become, in fact, our masters—we being their slaves or servants. There are other evils. We have in Congress a Committee appointed to investigate corruption, bribery, and fraud. We see corruption rampant in the land, and our functionaries violating the trust invested in them for their own unrighteous purposes. Gentlemen, there is no difference between the betrayal of duty by a civil trust and that of a military trust. When ARNOLD betrayed West Point you branded him with infamy. I ask you if your civilian servants, who prostitute their offices, do not equally deserve the same brand of infamy, because they are alike treacherous to the people and false to their duty. [Cheers.] The party must be purged of these betrayers of the people's liberty, and it is then when our rulers arrogate to themselves the power to dictate to the people, the people must come up and assert boldly their inherent and inalienable rights of prescribing to these men their duties and exacting obedience. [Cheers.] If there was any pretext I would be willing to spare their feelings, but they now desire and insist upon a fraud which I believe will receive the unqualified condemnation of the people of Indiana. [Cheers.] Fellow citizens, there is but one line of policy for us to pursue—to be true to ourselves—and the poet SHAKESPEARE said that

"He who is true to himself,
It must follow, as night to day,
Will not be false to any one."

Do what patriotism enjoins, and the country is safe; throw off the yokes of servitude that your own menials may attempt to place upon you. You are the custodians of power, and you it is to whom belongs the sacred duty to hand down unimpaired the bright heritage which your ancestors achieved through years of toil and through lakes of blood. Shall we have less of that courage which asserts and defends the rights of men at all hazards than did the Romans when they expelled the lustful TARQUIN—less than the French people when they hurled the Bourbons from France—less than the Anglo-SAXONS when they forced MAGNA CHARTA from the hands of JOHN—or less than our own illustrious ancestors, when they staked their all, unsheathing the sword, defying the British power, to assert rights not so great as those to day imperilled by the action of your President and Congress. You cannot strike out one right of the people of Kansas without striking out the whole. I insist that no man who does not subject himself to the platform of the 8th January, can be a member of the political democratic church in good standing, we asserted that then which we assert now: and let me say, if we were traitors and deserters, in the name of God let us take the name, and glory in it, and when a paltry and contemptible set of third-rate statesmen attempt to read out of the ranks such men as STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, [cheers,] you might as well attempt to strike the name of NAPOLEON from the list of heroes, [cheers,] or BACON from that of philosophers, or that of GEORGE WASHINGTON from the bright array of patriots. [Cheers.] He who has been the exponent—the most eloquent vindicator of the true and genuine unadulterated principle—to be read out by those servile creatures of the President.

"Who bend the servile hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow them!"

Sir, your Senators are dead cocks in the pit—there is no galvanic power that can bring them again to vitality. The question for us is shall they drag us to ruin, or shall we come to the rescue and save that party pure and unadulterated.

Gentlemen, you have abler speakers to address you—I thank you again. I would scorn to belong to a party whose conscience could be fettered or whose will could be trammelled by dictation. You are not free men if you dare not claim your rights; you are slaves, already passed under the servile yoke, if you will not care assert your own rights. This I know you will act upon. What do we care for the name of Democrats? It is but an idea. What is the casket worth when it is rifled of its jewels? We may sacrifice the name, lose the victories, but we will have the proud honor to say that our honor is safe, although the battle is lost; but I do not despair of yet winning the battle, for the more this question is discussed the more dear it will become, because, like the diamond, the more it is polished and rubbed, the brighter it will become.

Mr. J. C. WALKER, of Laporte, moved, and it was approved, to appoint a Committee of one from each Congressional District to draft and report resolutions to this Convention for consideration.

The Chair appointed JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte, G. W. RANDALL, of Scott, GEORGE A. BUSKIRK, of Monroe, J. V. BERNNSDOFFER, of Decatur, H. WISER, of Delaware, GORDON TANNER, of Marion, G. F. COOKERLY of Vigo, R. P. DAVISON, of Clinton, G. HATHAWAY, of Laporte, A. STEELE, of Grant, and R. S. HICKS, of Spencer.

Mr. SEACRIST, of Putnam, moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without being read.

Mr. RYAN, of Marion, objected to this, which was rejected.

A Committee was then appointed to wait upon gentlemen from other States to invite them to participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

A letter was then read from GOV. WISE, of Virginia. As also the following from CHARLES J. FOSTER, of the Ohio *Statesman*:

COLUMBUS, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1857.

*Austin H. Brown, Esq., Chairman:*

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter inviting me to be present at the Democratic Convention to be held on the 23d, and thank you for the honor done me. I regret that I cannot be present on that important occasion. We are all contending for nothing more than the preservation, pure and intact, of the fundamental principle of Republican Government. There are many incontrovertible arguments against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution as it stands, but there are two so the rough and transcendant in their nature that it is supererogatory to advance another. The Lecompton man who cannot see their force has been dipped in Styx, and is invulnerable to reason. The Lecompton Constitution is expressly repudiated by the immense majority of the people. Consequently, it is no more the Constitution of Kansas than the word "Kansas," written on it, is all the land and water, fruits and timber of that beautiful Territory. It is a mere paper fiction, and it is idle to pretend that to force those people into the Union under such a Constitution is compatible with popular sovereignty. I did not suppose that the latter was a principle to be talked about always, but never used. If the Democratic Party were to interpret its pledges just when it is called upon to fulfill them, it would soon be like the Ohio militia, which has a fast organization of Generals and staff officers, but no subalterns or rank and file. I will never admit that in the formation of the organic law a bare majority of a delegate Convention can assume absolute power in the premises, and issue its ukase subject to no challenge or appeal.

The other objection is that the thing called a Republican Constitution contains an anti-Republican clause, and is, therefore, in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It is said that this clause is void and inoperative What of that? The Constitution of the United States does not say that Congress shall declare anti-Republican clauses in a State Constitution void, but that it shall see that they are not there. I am, Sir, yours truly,

CHARLES J. FOSTER.

Mr. DUMONT presented a series of resolutions, which had been handed to him, and which, though he desired to see kicked out of the hall, he could not fairly withhold.

*Resolved*, That to say the question of Slavery or no Slavery is submitted, when the only question is, whether people shall breed their own niggers, is to lie like the devil.

*Resolved*, That to say that the people of Kansas recognize the Lecompton Constitution by any act wherein they voted it down, is like recognizing a man as a gentleman by spitting in his face, pulling his nose, and kicking him out of doors.

A MEMBER—I move that the resolutions be thrown out of doors.

Mr. RYAN—I move that the colored man about the House put them in the stove.

By consent the resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. N. P. HOUSER, of Bartholomew, presented resolutions, which were referred to the Committee, as also was done with a resolution offered by Mr. SEACHRIST.

Mr. D. V. GOODEW, of Hancock, presented a resolution that the Charter of the Bank of the State was obtained by fraud, and ought, therefore, to be repealed.

D. S. JOHNSON, of Kansas, being introduced to the meeting, said: I have felt for some two months past there was a time coming that would try the metal of the true Democracy of this land. I saw, or at least thought I saw, that there might be an occasion, that there possibly would be an occasion, on which the Democracy, especially of the North, who had battled upon the great fundamental principle of our party against fearful odds—the party which had come out of every contest, if not victorious, at least with an untrailing banner—that the party which had stood firm and unflinching against misrepresentation and misconstruction at the North and South, East and West—that that devoted band of men, who, planting themselves firmly, and steadfastly and immovably upon the grand doctrine that the people in a free country were the rightful sources of all power—that that party would again have its integrity tried, and sorely tried. Why did I feel this? Allow me to go back; allow me to say to you that I have been in Kansas from the year 1854, with short intervals, to the present time; allow me to say that I have seen there that which American freemen should not see anywhere under our Government. Allow me to say that I have seen Democrats in positions there, commencing with the first Governor of the Territory, SHANNON, GEARY, WALKER and STANTON, even to the advent of Governor DENVER, from first to last, with whatever intention they may have gone there, under whatever instructions, each one of these honored standard bearers of the Democratic flag have fallen before the dictates of Democratic Administrations. It occurred to me, and it may occur to you, gentlemen, that there is some great cause for this thing. I had been in Kansas during a part of Governor's REEDER'S administration; I was there during the administration of Governor SHANNON only a short time; Governor GEARY'S administration. Passing over what occurred during these administrations, allow me to say that in the Spring of 1856 I found myself at my old residence in Ohio. In the Winter of 1856 I was there. In the Spring the Democracy was casting about for the man who should be their standard bearer in 1856. Feeling, as I did, that the prosperity, that the security for property and person in my new home in the West depended upon the man who should receive the nomination of the Democratic Party, I felt a keen and lively interest as to who that man should be. In looking over the names presented, I decided at once for myself, and, having decided, acted upon that decision. I believed that the man I looked upon as the true hearted Democrat from Pennsylvania was the man we should select. Feeling the interest that I did far beyond that I should feel as a Democrat, I entered the lists and labored faithfully from January to June. I went to Cincinnati and spent my money and time, laboring day in and day out to secure his nomination. From the day that his nomination was proclaimed I gave up everything, and labored, for his success in the election. Why did I do this? Was I asking at his hands some office of emolument and profit? Not at all. I felt there was a condition in the affairs of this country that required a cool head, honest heart and steady hand to bring us out of our trouble. I felt, with my knowledge of affairs in Kansas, that a man of that character, who would adhere to the doctrine of the Democratic Party, who would administer the Government without looking to the right or left, could, by a just, fair, and liberal administration of affairs, restore peace, bring security to person and property, settle this whole Kansas trouble, and restore peace throughout the entire country. Feeling this, I repeat, I entered into the campaign with my whole soul, and it will not do for any of these gentlemen who are scrambling for crumbs of comfort to come from Washington, to say we are disappointed. So far as I am concerned—I do not say it boastingly—but I do say, and proclaim as a fact, that, having spent my money as freely in proportion to my means as any man in America—having devoted every faculty of my mind, and every nerve of my body to secure the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, I told him face to face that I would accept no office in his gift. I had been a Free-State man in Kansas—not of the organization, for that had gone to false gods, to Topeka, which I denounced there, and denounce now—but I felt there are questions which require that a man should forget all else—the love of his country, that spirit which should inspire every true being, first, last, and all the time. Believing that Mr. BUCHANAN was that man, that with him we would have peace, that in order to obtain peace it was only necessary that justice and right should prevail in Kansas, I labored for that, and I carried it so far that I declined to present any man's name to Mr. BUCHANAN for office, saying to him and to them all that from my relations in Kansas I might be liable to misconstruction. I said to him and to them, that under the circumstances I felt that it was a matter that concerned my personal honor, that my devotion to him and the Democratic Party should not be soiled by a single favor at the hands of the Administration. Allow me, before I go any further—for when a people feel that they have been outraged—when a party devoted to principle feels that its principles have been violated, we sometimes in the heat of the occasion are tempted to go a little further than we would in our clear moments—allow me to say that I hope Mr. BUCHANAN will reflect and right himself. I do not desire to make war upon him or upon the Democratic Administration as long as his Administration is Democratic, but this is a question much higher than any mere personal consideration. High as the office of President of the United States is—great as are the considerations which cluster around the just and proper administration of government for four years, there are questions by the side of which a Democratic Administration is as nothing. What is this Kansas trouble? How has it been brought about? Who is responsible for it? What is the true position of that issue to-day? If you bear with me, I will attempt to tell you how I look at it. In 1856, a legislature elected in that Territory at the time when the whole country was overrun with armed persons, at a time when the ballot-box was a mere mockery, when there were not 40,000 persons in the Territory—in 1856 a legislature was elected which met in the winter of 1856-57. Now mark, for I wish you to remember it, living in Kansas, having traveled over it, and knowing it as well as any man in or out of it—I affirm here that at the time of the election of that legislature there was in the Territory a population of not more than 40,000. That legislature was elected without there being the population required in your district, or in my old district, and in every Congressional district, and that Legislature called this Convention. What was that call? What was the law under which it was called? It was a law which was framed for the express purpose of calling out a particular set of voters. It was a law which was so framed that its execution from the beginning to the end, in its inception, in all its forms, in all its details, with all the officers under it in the hands of a small oligarchy in the Territory, by the exercise of whose power no man could have any part in it who should be opposed to its objects. If I am not right, correct me. Under that law there was not a judge of the election, not a returning officer, not one officer authorized to register voters, not one officer but such as were appointed by the great central power which controlled everything from the capitol of the Territory to the smallest township in it. But it is said there was a register of the people, and that they could have been registered. Don't talk to me about that! Go there and see if you could be registered or not. Look you, the central power had its officers in Leavenworth County; they registered about one-half or one-third of the Free-State men living there, and they put in some five or six thousand names of persons that did not live in the county—Territory—did not live anywhere. [Cheers.] They did that in Leavenworth County, and they did it all over the Territory. But, says this friend of Lecompton, you had 9,000 voters registered. I say to this, speak of that which you know something. I say we had something between four and five thousand, and you had nearly five thousand names stuck on the list, and what were they there for? In order that, if the Free-State men went into the election, and I was disposed to go in—in order that, if we did go into the election, although we might beat them at Leavenworth, at Wyandotte, out on Stranger, at Todds', at every precinct, in fact, in the county, they knew exactly how many votes we could get, and they would hold back a township, and this reserve corps of theirs would be clapped on to the poll-books, and they would give the certificates on the other side. That scheme of fraud and scoundrelism has pervaded the whole Territory, and these facts are coming home to the Democracy of the country—they have come to Washington, and that is what makes my blood boil when I see a Democratic Administration willing to write its name on the back of that forged and fraudulent paper. That is the reason that the Free-State men refused to go into that election. They were in a position that the convention could not have sat one hour, composed as it was of men who held their seats by fraud and scoundrelism; but that great and good man—Southern man as he is—intensely pro-slavery as he is—went among the people and asked them what they wanted. They told him—I told him. The old man was absolutely appalled with the statement as I related the account of these frauds; he would shake his head from time to time and say "I know you—I know you would not mislead me, but really you must be deceived yourself." Before he left that Territory and before he knew that Mr. BUCHANAN disapproved his course, he said to me that I had not told him half the truth of this scoundrelism. What did he do? He went out among these men—he mingled with them freely, and he said, Gentlemen, you know I have no object in coming here but to pacify—I have no object except to see peace and quiet, and law and order. You know that at my time of life I cannot afford to disgrace myself for the elevation of this or that faction, and I say to you as a man of honor, that this Convention shall be submitted to the popular vote. I heard him say at Topeka that, after having declined this position time and again, the President and Cabinet and distinguished Democrats from all parts of the country begged me to solicit the post—told me that the interests of the country required it. I said that there was one condition upon which I would accept: that it must be clearly understood and defined, and that was, that I should go before the people and say to them that, however this Convention was formed, however these men were placed in power, that that Convention must and should submit the Constitution to the masses for ratification. Said he, upon that condition, as expressed in my letter of acceptance, I accepted this position. It was distinctly understood with every member of the Cabinet, and I should consider myself degraded as a man and an officer if I shrunk from the performance of my duty. He quieted them—he stopped the organization, treasonable as it may have been or not,—an organization to which I have always been opposed—he by his honest manner satisfied the masses that he was disposed to do right, and Topeka faded in the dim distance,—they adjourned. He went from place to place in the Territory, and he made just such speeches; and, as an illustration of the baneful influence which an Administration may exercise, allow me to say, when he made an address at Pavea to thousands of squatters, that one WILLIAM BIGLER, of whom you may have heard—a Pennsylvania Senator—the man who ran against DOUGLAS, and has not been heard of since—[cheers]—he was out in Kansas then; he listened to Governor WALKER'S pledges to the people of Kansas; he listened to his solemn assurances that he, the President and the Democratic Party were pledged to submit the Constitution; and WILLIAM, not knowing what JAMES thought upon the subject—WILLIAM, believing that Mr. BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party would stand fairly and squarely on that issue, got up and indorsed every proposition laid down by WALKER; and six weeks afterwards he gets into the dirt and filth, and vomits up every one of his pledges. We know Senators fail in that way; so don't be too hard on the little country Postmasters. [Applause.] As we used to say when I was a boy, when we got a fellow crowded—in those days they were not days of high-heeled boots and broadcloth—when I was a boy, a white-alley was considered a great thing—and he who had nothing left but his white-alley, you know how disgraceful it was to attempt to cheat him out of that, and it was a common saying: "Now, give him a fair chance for his white-alley." So don't be too hard on these gentlemen of the country post-offices—they will come right after a white.

Governor WALKER went on; he was ably and honestly seconded by Mr. STANTON. These men have, in speeches and in letters, and in personal interviews, from the time they entered the Territory, committed their honor to the whole people of Kansas that this question should be fairly and honestly decided—and why? Because there was the express understanding when they accepted their positions, so stated by them, so shown by their letters of acceptance, and by the instructions of Gen. CASS to WALKER. Why did WALKER do it? Because he supposed that a Democratic Administration would sustain him fairly and squarely upon the Cincinnati platform. In that platform you said:

*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justify, to form a Constitution with or without domestic Slavery.

Fairly expressed! Did we, as the Democratic Party in 1856, mean when we said that there could be a fair expression of opinion if a set of scoundrels should get up a piece of machinery by which the old game of heads I win tails you lose should be played. Did the Democracy mean that CALHOUN and his associates should get up a scheme by which the people could not be represented in Convention? Did the Democracy mean that a Constitution should be framed, guarded round by all sorts of provisos, for the express purpose of giving no chance for carrying out the popular will? Why were men required to swear to support that Constitution? Look at the reports of that Convention. You will find that it was avowed that there were men in the Free-State Party that would not be degraded by taking that oath. They did not intend to apply it to their own party; but you come up to vote upon the Constitution and what are you met with? You are an old settler; you have held JIM LANE at arm's length on the one side, and this fellow, CALHOUN at arm's length on the other; you have liberty and you felt an interest in the success of your brethren in the fight; you have kept yourself pure and unspotted in that Territory, and yet you come up under Democratic auspices; you say, "Here is the Constitution, I desire to vote upon it," and one of the "Border Ruffians" springs up and says: "Hold up your right hand and I will swear you." That is the first step in degradation. But suppose you feel such an interest in peace and quiet that you raise your hand and swear that you will support this thing—you take the oath and go on another step, and this gentleman—the polite and agreeable gentleman—says to you, "How do you vote, Mr. Drake, how do you vote?" "I vote against the Constitution." "I can't take that vote, Sir," and yet the Democratic Party said at Cincinnati that that instrument should be the expression of the popular will, fairly obtained. "I can't take your vote, Sir." "Why, is not this Constitution submitted for ratification or rejection—that is the language of the schedule." "I know it is, but that schedule not only contains a stump speech in its belly, but it contains a lie in its paunch, as they used to charge of the Kansas bill." You can't vote against it; what can you vote for? Well, you can vote for this article of Slavery or against it. He hands it up against it, and we can't take that. "What can you take, then?" say you. Well it is here you vote so, but you cannot do it unless you vote for the whole Constitution. Am I to be read out of a party because I will not submit and countenance degradation of this kind? I will never do it, so help me God. I will never ask a freeman in this country to degrade himself in that way, and the Democrat who has done it has forgotten already one half of his Democracy.

The speaker went on to say that he had always been looked upon as a good Democrat, and as such he had felt proud of the honorable position assumed by WALKER and STANTON, who had done what they did with the full cognizance of the President, and, at least, by the absence of rebuke, it is to be presumed with his assent; but the latter when Congress was about to meet dreamed a dream, and then he veered round to Lecompton. He adverted to the fact that even at this late day the people cannot say who are elected to fill the offices of trust provided for by the constitution.

Mr. BUCHANAN has embarked in an enterprise to break the pledges which he gave when he accepted the nomination of his party, and claims that they shall follow him, and infringing upon the law and in a work of dishonor. Such an issue as is presented in that course is not open to argument; a simpleton can take position with the President, but none other will join him, for the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati meant exactly what they said in their resolutions already quoted. What does BUCHANAN mean by asking Democrats to break faith—to walk off their platform? Is the Democracy of Indiana prepared to reconsider the platform of the national party, or are they prepared to recognize the meaning and intent of their resolutions?

Ohio is heart and soul with Indiana in this movement. New-York is ripe to join in. Pennsylvania, though slow to act, will come in, and Illinois will follow. In Ohio Lecompton is damned, and no man could be elected for the most petty office who favored it, and this is so perfectly accomplished that not one such man is to be found to take the Post-office at Cleveland, which is to be taken from Mr. GRAY, of the *Plaindealer*, for they have created a new test on this measure, condition that the Postmaster shall establish a new Press to support the Administration and its novel notions.

He recommended a Convention of the Democracy of the Northwest, to be held at the home of DOUGLAS in March or April. The opposition gloss the matter over, and cry "don't distract the party," but he felt confident that there were not enough on the other side to do such a thing.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in a similar manner until the hour of adjournment, when the meeting separated to meet again at 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M., by the President.

Mr. HENRY B. PAINE, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was introduced. He examined the President's special message in detail, pointing out the inaccuracies of reference, and the statements which, as he avowed, were not based upon a correct understanding of affairs. He reviewed the Kansas frauds in a vein similar to that of the last speaker, taking the same points of the trouble in view, and presenting no new views. He spoke sharply in reference to Mr. BUCHANAN'S statement of his interpretation of the meaning of the words Domestic Institutions.

He then took up the Constitution itself, declaring that it was replete with K. N. and Jesuitical clauses. He denounced it with asperity, but remarked that if he could believe it to be the will of the people of the Territory, he would sacrifice all but honor and principle to see it pass, that no disagreement might come in to disturb the party. Taking cognizance of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the Ohio bank taxation bill, he declared his belief that Slavery never could by legislative enactment be wiped from the Territory. The great question for him was the question of the fair and free will of the people. He could not believe that this had been expressed, and he could not consent to violate his own and his party's pledges to follow a President or to keep a little temporary quietness in a party. Beside all this, if this Constitution is adopted, nothing will be gained, and Southern men do not claim that they will gain anything permanent, but are only afraid to face public sentiment at their homes. As to localizing the agitation, he thought the effect would be to cause war in the party, civil war in Kansas and agitation everywhere, for men will feel for the wrongs done to their brethren.

Mr. WALKER from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following

PLATFORM.

The Democratic Party of the State of Indiana, in Mass Convention assembled, make and publish these resolutions:

1. That all just powers of government are derived from the people; that this principle is recognized as fundamental by all American Constitutions, and by the Democratic Party.

2. That all Constitutions, State and Federal, should be strictly construed, and the reserved rights of the States and the people sedulously guarded.

3. That the right of the people to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, as guaranteed to Kansas and Nebraska by their organic law, inheres alike in the people of all other Territories of the United States.

4. That an application for the admission of a new State into the Union can be known to Congress as the *bona fide* act of the people interested *only by the fact that the Constitution accompanying such application has been ratified by the people.*

5. That by the principle of the Kansas Nebraska act, practically applied, Congress is bound to a uniform method of admitting new States into the Union *only upon Constitutions which have been ratified at a fair election by a vote of the people for whose government they are framed.*

6. That the last resolution adopted by the Convention of the 8th of January, known as "the popular sovereignty resolution," has been misinterpreted in this State and elsewhere; that, in the opinion of the Democracy of Indiana, the plain language of that resolution admits of but one interpretation, namely: That the Democracy of this State reaffirm the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act; that by that doctrine, practically applied, the people of a State *or of a Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting, at the ballot-box, any Constitution (the waste of it) that may be framed for their government*; that after the 8th of January, 1858, neither Kansas nor any other Territory ought to be admitted into the Union as a State, unless the qualified voters thereof have been permitted to exercise such vested right, and a majority have declared in favor of the Constitution accompanying their application for admission.

7. That the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union upon a Constitution already legally rejected at the ballot-box by a large majority of the people for whose government it was framed is *ruinous and Anti-Democratic*; that it involves an act of Congressional intervention and criminal usurpation—accomplished, if at all, at a sacrifice of the plighted faith of the nation, and in defiance of the principles of self-government, to which the Delegate Convention of the 8th of January last pledged the Democracy of Indiana; that the same party now, in mass Convention, most solemnly protest against the threatened treason to its principles, and repudiate the action of those members of Congress from this State who shall approve of or vote for dragging Kansas into the Union upon the Lecompton Constitution.

8. That the Democracy of Indiana are opposed to the retrocession of the Wabash and Erie Canal, as well as to any new arrangement with the bondholders thereof.

9. That in imitation of the system successfully adopted by the United States Government, the State of Indiana should establish an independent treasury for the safe keeping of the public revenue.

10. That *gold and silver only should circulate as money*; that charters for banks of issue or moneyed monopolies should not be granted, and that the circulating mediums of the States should be reduced to the constitutional standard as rapidly as practicable.

11. That the Monroe Doctrine of non-intervention by European powers in the affairs of this Continent, should be insisted upon and enforced by the United States Government.

12. That we recommend to our friends throughout the State a thorough organization upon the foregoing platform of principles.

13. That we are in favor of a Homestead Law, granting to every actual settler a homestead on the public lands, free of all charge.

In addition to the above platform of principles, we declare as follows:

*Resolved*, That the organization in favor of the Lecompton movement, as its principles and policy are developed, reveals a tendency to the distinctive features of ancient Federalism; that their theory, in our opinion, involves a complete centralization of the political power of the Government; that we fear that there is great danger of a repudiation of the principle of the Nebraska act as a rule for the organization of Territories.

*Resolved*, That primary assemblies of the Democratic Party, alone can with propriety erect tests of party faith; that the functionaries of their creation have no such authority; that we have witnessed with indignation the presumptuous attempts to read out of the Democratic Party many of its oldest, ablest and truest members.

*Resolved*, That the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is entitled to the gratitude and applause of the American Democracy, for his bold and triumphant vindication of the American principle of self government; and the Democracy of Indiana, in mass convention assembled, hereby pledge to him their firm and undivided support; and furthermore, that we approve and indorse the course, up to the time of Messrs. ENGLISH, FOLEY, DAVIS and NIBLACK upon the Kansas question in Congress.

*Resolved*, That the Indiana State *Sentinel*, by its prevarications, misrepresentations, and inconsistencies, as well as by its betrayal of Democratic faith and its injustice to members of the party, has placed itself outside of the Democratic organization of the State, and forfeited the patronage and respect of the party.

*Resolved*, That the Chair appoint an Executive Committee of two from each Congressional District, and one from the city of Indianapolis, whose duty it shall be to watch over the interests and organization, to call such Democratic meetings and conventions as may from time to time be thought necessary, and to take such other steps as may be necessary and proper, looking to a thorough organization of the party for the coming canvass.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to the *National Democracy of the Northwest the holding at an early day of a Mass Convention at Chicago or some other suitable place*, and that a Committee of Correspondence of five be appointed, to communicate with the Democracy of other States relative to the calling of such a Convention.

A motion to adopt them *seriatim* was laid upon the table, and, with only two votes in the negative, they were adopted as a whole.

The Chair appointed the following Executive Committee, called for by the above resolutions:

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st Congressional District—R. S. Hicks, C. Tracy.
2d District—Job Hatfield, G. W. Randolph.
3d District—John P. Carr, James C. Vawter.
4th District—A. C. Pepper, A. S. Underwood.
5th District—J. S. Buckley, J. Smith.
6th District—A. H. Brown, Chairman; A. Seidenslieker, R. J. Ryan.
7th District—Wm. D. Allen, James B. Edwards.
8th District—Isaac E. Elston, R. P. Davidson.
9th District—G. Hathaway, C. Carter.
10th District—R. Lowry, G. W. McConnell.
11th District—J. M. Dixon, B. F. Wallace.

Judge WISWICK, of Indianapolis, then addressed the meeting. The major part of his remarks were personal to himself. Mr. RYAN, of Marion County, also addressed the meeting, which then adjourned to 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 P. M., and on motion of Mr. WALKER, adjourned as a Convention *sine die*. The President delivered a valedictory expressive of his sense of honor and appreciation of the unanimity of the proceedings.

### Gov. Walker's Letter to the Indianapolis Convention.

*From the Cincinnati Commercial.*

Gov. WALKER addressed a long letter to the anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting held at Indianapolis on Tuesday. It arrived too late to be read to the meeting, but made its appearance in print, in the Indianapolis *Journal* of yesterday. It is long, strong and bitter, and disposes of the rumors that he had become reconciled to the President, and was faltering from the defiant position that he was understood to occupy some weeks since. He says of the pledges to see fair play, and have the Lecompton Constitution submitted as a whole, to the whole people of Kansas, that the President and all his Cabinet well knew of them at the time they were made, and that any abandonment of them on his part, after the people had accepted them and acted upon them, would cover him with infamy and dishonor, and that they shall be redeemed by him if necessary to the latest hour of his existence, even to the shedding of the last drop of his blood. He says: "Whatever may be the action of the wavering, the timid or corrupt, menaces and proscription have no terror for me." Toward the close of the letter he says:

"Is this the 82d year of our Independence, or is it the first year of *American Monarchy*, that is now dawning upon us? Let the people—let the masses composing the true Democracy, arouse from their slumbers. Let them break the chains which would fetter their free thought and opinion, and assert their blood bought rights, and especially the great indefeasible sovereign right of self-government. We have fallen upon evil times. *The liberties of the country are in danger.* Let the people in every town, county and State rise in their majesty to the rescue."

### FIRE IN BROADWAY.

#### Three Men Burned to Death—Coroner's Inquest upon the Bodies.

At a few minutes before 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the attic of the brick buildings Nos. 638 and 640 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. The firemen were quickly on the spot, but before the flames could be extinguished, the upper

# ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

## $164,429 in Treasure.

## INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

## Ratification of the Yrissari Treaty.

## LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

## The Cass-Herran Treaty Before the New-Granadian Congress.

## Two Weeks Later from California and Oregon.

The United States mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, JOHN MCGOWAN, Esq., Commanding, from Aspinwall *via* Jamaica, with the California mails of the 5th inst., and $1,600,000 in treasure, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

The *Moses Taylor* left the wharf at Aspinwall at 2 P. M. on the 19th inst.; arrived at the wharf at Kingston, (Jamaica,) at 1½ P. M. 21st; coaled, and left same evening at 9 P. M.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, Lieutenant Commanding ALMY, arrived at Aspinwall Feb. 11, from the Island of Old Providence, and left again Feb. 15, on a cruise to Chiriqui, mouth of the River Colorado and San Juan del Norte.

Left at Aspinwall, United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*; also British screw ship of the line *Brunswick*. Off Kingston, distant 20 miles, passed hermaphrodite brig *Jenny Lind*, bound in.

The main topics of California news for the past fortnight have been the proceedings of the Legislature, a multitude of suicides and bloody affrays, and a severe storm.

The Legislature had done very little work as yet. No important bill had been passed, though more than a month has elapsed since the commencement of the session.

The following is the treasure list of the *Moses Taylor*:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Ex. Bank | $87,000 | Wm Hoge & Co.... | $31,500 |
| American Ex. Bank | 10,000 | Rowl'd & Aspinwall. | 201,809 |
| Frank Baker..... | 8,400 | J. Hunter & Co..... | 1,000 |
| August Belmont.... | 96,000 | Eugene, Kelly & Co. | 50,000 |
| August Belmont.... | 18,500 | Reuben Meader .... | 7,500 |
| Buck & Wildes..... | 9,400 | R. Meader & Adams. | 5,000 |
| Cary & Co..... | 1,500 | P. Naylor ..... | 10,000 |
| J. R. Goghill..... | 3,000 | J. B. Newton & Co.. | 5,197 |
| W. T. Coleman &Co. | 28,100 | F. Nickerson & Co.. | 6,107 |
| Conroy & O'Connor | 13,250 | J G Parker & Son.. | 83,547 |
| Wm. Cumm'gs&Son | 2,000 | Jas Patrick..... | 17,000 |
| G. H. Cummings.... | 2,500 | Kennard & Co..... | 19,600 |
| J. T. & W. H. Daly. | 1,772 | A. S Rosenbaum.... | 7,000 |
| Duncan, Sher'n &Co. | 40,006 | Moses Falconer & Co. | 30,343 |
| Ernstein Bros ..... | 6,171 | G. W. Schenkberg.... | 8,210 |
| Flint, Peabody &Co. | 18,621 | W Schuma her..... | 2,000 |
| Freeman & Co..... | 66,252 | Taylor & Ritch..... | 4,000 |
| H. E. Giffin..... | 2,400 | Treadwell & Co..... | 9,000 |
| Goldsmith, May & Jacobs..... | 26,841 | Turner Brothers.... | 2,030 |
| | | F Victor & Achilles. | 1 134 |
| Goldstone, Frudlander & Co..... | 18,000 | J. B. Weir..... | 3,000 |
| T. J. Hand & Co.... | 4,000 | Wells, Fargo & Co.. | 477,000 |
| H. Harris & Co..... | 1 000 | roer..... | 187 686 |
| Jacob Hecht & Co... | 2.600 | Total..... | $1,597,380 |
| W. Helle & Co..... | 11,500 | | |

FROM ASPINWALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Avezzani..... | $126 | G. G. Hobson ..... | $15,980 |
| S. T. Baker..... | 216 | A. Honigman..... | 1,000 |
| C. L. Damon..... | 300 | J F Jay ..... | 18,971 |
| G. Domingues..... | 1,125 | N. Lamburgh & Bro | 3 930 |
| Mrs. J. Duke..... | 150 | F. Taeriot ..... | 200 |
| J. J. Fisher & Son.. | 750 | | |
| D. Headley..... | 500 | Total..... | $1,640.429 |

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Moses Taylor* for favors, and to the Expresses of WELLS, FARGO & Co., and FREEMAN & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

### Legislative Proceedings in Guatemala and Salvador—Trade and Business—Interesting from Nicaragua—The Yrissari Treaty Ratified—Discovery of Important Walker Papers—The Transit Question.

**From Our Own Correspondent.**

PANAMA, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.

The Panama Railroad Company's Mail Steamship *Columbus*, J. M. DOW, Commander, arrived at her anchorage in this bay on the 7th inst. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 26th ult., from Salvador to the 28th; Realejo, Nicaragua, to Feb. 1; San Juan del Sur to the 2d, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to the 5th of February. The most valuable part of her cargo consists in some 1,700 ceroons of indigo and cochineal.

I have received full files of papers from all the five States, but the most important reading contained in them are advertisements of HOLLOWAY'S pills. I am indebted to Capt. DOW, and a correspondent in San José de Costa Rica, for the following interesting summary of the news from Central America.

I send you also an interesting letter from Salvador, written by H. G. FOOTE, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul to that Republic. Mr. FOOTE is an old resident in Salvador, and, it will be perceived from his letter, occupies his leisure moments in cultivating coffee and cotton.

### GUATEMALA.

There is no particular news of importance from this State, unless I except the circumstance that, a few days previous to our arrival, an order had been sent by the Executive to the Congress, then in session, to adjourn over until April. This was caused by a decided opposition, shown in that body, to some measures put forward by the Government. President CARRERA and suite, with one of his Ministers, were in port, having a good time.

Like the estimated yield of 15,000 ceroons of Indigo in Salvador, which, b fore the plant of last year was gathered, was said would be the crop; so, for the 16,000 ceroons of cochineal which I had been assured would be the yield this year of this State, apologists have been found, and it is now said the yield will be only an average one. The causes they assign for this is, that the small bugs which generally prove more or less destructive to the young cochineal insect, and about the only thing which requires the attention of the planter during its growth, are more than ordinarily plentiful. Again, they say there exists a necessity, from some unexplained cause, for withholding a larger number than usual as seed for the ensuing year.

I understood from a gentleman, a resident of Salvador, and who came passenger with me from Guatemala, and is also largely interested in this produce, that the best disposition exists among the planters and dealers to send their cochineal by this route, and in his opinion the major part of the coming crop would go this way. I have my doubts, however, whether such will prove to be the case. The majority of the cochineal-growers have had their estates bequeathed to them by their fathers, and they by their fathers before them. The route by Belize has been to them, as a channel of communication, their *ultima thule*; and to desert it at once, and adopt one that is new and to them untried, because improperly and imperfectly understood, would be, wedded as they are to custom and superstition, considered as almost irreverent. The result is, that they are never prepared to give a thought to new enterprises: neither do they seem to care about calculating advantages which are certain to interfere with or disturb old plans. But the time is not far distant when they will fully realize the fact that all the produce shipped by this route will reach its destination twenty or thirty days sooner than by the other; and that the influence on the market has been felt long before theirs can arrive. They are slow thinkers, having no quickness of perception, and but very little knowledge of what the world is beyond the threshold of their own homes.

The cholera has again broken out in the city of Guatemala. Ten deaths are noted as occurring daily from that epidemic.

The *Gaceta del Salvador* announces that "the wife of Don WILLIAM FITZGIBBON, of Philadelphia, having opened her eyes to the light, has been baptized in the Roman Catholic religion."

### SALVADOR.

The only news of importance from this State is the meeting of Congress and the closing Message of President CAMPOS, whose term has now expired. It seems that he considers himself entitled to some credit for the benefit his Republic derives from steam communication. He remarks:

"Although many adversities have weighed upon this country the past year, and we have been compelled to employ for other objects the means that should have been set aside for the proper development of the elements of our prosperity, the State of Salvador has not remained inactive in its march of progress. Agriculture is becoming rapidly developed, and the impulse given to our commerce by the Pacific trade has augmented the exportation of our produce. This fortunately happened while the articles had a great value, owing to the course of events in other countries. I thought I ought to avail myself of the circumstance to call to our coast, by the aid of subsidies, the lines of vessels now running on our coast, and connecting with the Isthmus of Panama and that of Tehuantepec; and I have the satisfaction of having contributed by this means to give impulse to a movement which ought to be of great advantage to the State."

The President hopes the State debt will be paid off in three years.

The President elect, Don MIGUEL SANTIN DE CASTILLO, is confined to his bed by sickness, and is thereby prevented from taking his seat. Don JOAQUIN GUZMAN, Vice-President elect, was to leave La Union for the capital shortly after our departure, to assume the reins of government *ad interim*. This latter gentleman is one of the most influential and sensible men in the State, and, I may add, a strong advocate for the proper encouragement, by the Government, of steam communication.

I consider this State, on the whole, as the most enterprising, industrious and progressive of the five States. The Government is the most liberal, the people are better governed, the laws are more respected, and a man who raises his voice against evils which may exist in high places, is not rewarded with punishment, which is true of some of the other States.

The President remarks in his message: "If I mistake not, Salvador is the only portion of the Spanish-American continent that can boast to-day that none of its sons eat the bitter bread of banishment."

The following letter was addressed by H. G. FOOTE, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Salvador, to Capt. J. M. DOW, commanding the steamship *Columbus*. Mr. FOOTE has been a long time resident in Salvador, and, it will be seen from his letter, occupies his leisure moments in tilling the soil. As the Central American States are attracting so much attention at this time, Mr. FOOTE's letter will be found very interesting—treating as it does of one of the most enlightened and progressive of the group.

TRIP FROM LA UNION TO SAN MIGUEL—ROADS, AND FACE OF THE COUNTRY—CITY OF SAN MIGUEL—BIG AND LITTLE MERCHANTS—THE FAIR—THE WAY TRADE IS CARRIED ON—INDIGO AND BALSAM—CLIMATE AND SOIL—THE PRICE OF LABOR AND LANDS—COFFEE AND COTTON—EXPENSE OF THEIR CULTIVATION—PROSPECTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, &C.

SALVADOR, Sunday, Jan. 24, 1858.

In compliance with the wish you expressed that I should, when opportunity offered, post you up a little on matters and things in the interior of Salvador, I proceed to give you my experience of a short trip I made from La Union to San Miguel, and perhaps I may carry you a little further before I get through.

From La Union to San Miguel, as near as can be calculated, the distance is twelve leagues. The road I found of the worst description, worn into numberless little ravines and hollows by the rains, and, like all the roads here, completely neglected. Occasionally you come to portions so rocky that mules can scarcely keep their feet. It is the first indication to the traveler of the want of energy and progress in the people, and of the indifference of the autnorities. It is useless to represent to the Government the fact that rapid and easy communication is of the most vital importance to the prosperity of the country. They tell you that they are perfectly aware of it, but that the Government is poor; that they cannot advance funds for the construction of roads; while, at the same time, the tax collected for the purpose of repairing them, and which amounts to something considerable, is dribbled away, and disposed of in the most questionable manner.

But we must proceed on our journey. With a burning sun overhead, and our road bordered with verdure beautifully fresh and enchanting, but provokingly short and scrubby, we wended our way until we reached the Almendras. This halting-place for travelers is situated midway between La Union and San Miguel, and is kept by a Nicaraguan. Here we breakfasted, and, after a short rest, proceeded on through a wood, tolerably shady and agreeable for a short distance, but soon we entered upon a llano, or prairie, and were exposed not only to the full force of the blazing sun, but were also nearly stifled by the dust. Travelers, in order to avoid as much as possible this intense heat, glare and dust, should not travel in larger parties than two or three.

After two hours' riding, we arrived at the Rio Grande, which we crossed on our horses. I observed several specimens of beautiful quartz in the stream, and scattered along the shore. In half an hour more we entered San Miguel at a gallop, but came suddenly to a dead halt. Before us we saw a bayonet pointed at the leading horse's breast, and attached to the musket and bayonet was a soldier, looking exceedingly hot and fierce—one of those diminutive monkey-faced defenders of their *patria*, who claim the honor of having defeated the Anglo-Saxon race over and over again in the war of Nicaragua. This fierce little atomy of a soldier ordered us in a very abrupt manner to pass down another street, which order, considering that we were Anglo-Saxons, we immediately complied with.

It was 3 o'clock P. M. when we ended our nine hours' ride. The streets of San Miguel were crowded to excess by about the dirtiest population you ever saw. There are no side-walks, so that the sides as well as the centre of the streets became a moving mass of horses, ox-carts, mules, dogs, men, women and children. One of our party got his stirrups entangled in the horns of a bullock, and was very nearly unhorsed; for in the midst of the moving masses of men, women and children, carts were rumbling along, drawn by oxen, many unbroken, and all exceedingly unmanageable.

We arrived at our posada, that is, we took possession of an unoccupied room, and endeavored to make ourselves comfortable. Throughout Central America, and at all times, the traveler must be patient and enduring, and must not grumble if he finds that neither persuasion nor money can procure him any greater delicacy than *frijoles* and *tortillas* (beans and corn cakes). During the fair at San Miguel, particularly, it is a thing understood that all must trust to chance for their daily meals.

On emerging from our posada next morning, I plunged at once into the crowd, and what a crowd! All shades and colors, and every one intent upon business. Entering the tiendas of the principal merchants (for they are all shop-keepers) you see the head of the concern generally seated at a little table in the corner. He is pallid, thin, and apparently not long for this world; but do not suppose he is so prostrated by sickness as to be indifferent to what is going on. Although he rises in the solemn and formal manner peculiar to the aristocracy of Central America, and salutes you with the utmost politeness, his sharp, twinkling eyes do not cease to cast a series of glances over the mass of clerks (*dependientes*) who serve behind the counter. In the midst of the clatter of money and tongues he can distinguish any incident, whether respecting the purchase of indigo, or the sale of his wares; and slowly rising, with "excuse me, Señor," he totters or scrapes his legs along to the counter and arranges the matter. He then asks you to take some execrable brandy, offers you a cigar, and the visit is ended. The emaciated countenances and feeble frames are accounted for by the climate, which in San Miguel is pernicious to a degree.

Taking leave of the big traders, we next sought the noise and bustle of the retailers, in the booths and in the streets. Goods are sold by the principal merchants to the occupants of the booths, on twenty-four hours' credit. These again employ a multitude of men, women and children, who sell in the streets, receiving a small commission. Each afternoon they may be seen wending their way with empty baskets, and the cash realized during the day, to their employers.

The Fair of San Miguel generally commences on the 18th of November, and ends about the 25th. Indigo is the staple commodity of the Fair, and absorbs all the attention of the merchants. It is classed from No. 4 to 9, the low number being the inferior. This article requires great experience and care in its purchase; and it is the custom of buyers unacquainted with the science to employ experienced natives to choose their lots, paying so much per bale for their services. This is by far the best way. The mode of purchasing in small quantities is most tedious, and requires the greatest experience as well as patience, and should never be attempted by strangers to the business.

Business is carried on by large importers, also, during the Fair, and in the following manner: They sell to resident merchants at about 80 per cent. upon invoice prices, payable in twelve months, either in part cash, part indigo, or all in indigo, at the current price of that article at the time the payment becomes due, or its market value at the time of purchase. These again dole out small invoices to the smaller shopkeepers, also upon long credits; and so every business is done upon credit.

Besides direct imports from Europe, goods are sent up to San Miguel from Valparaiso merchants to resident merchants in that place, they receiving said goods at Valparaiso prices, and binding themselves to make the returns in indigo, Nos. 8 and 9, at nine reals per pound, whatever may be the state of the market.

Another Fair takes place at San Miguel, that of Cenliza, about the beginning of February. But little business is then done; a few bales of indigo may, however, be purchased from such holders as did not sell at the Fair in November. Various other products changed hands during the Fair, but they being of secondary importance, I will not treat upon them. It may, however, be of interest to you to know the cost of producing our great staple, so I shall devote a moment to the subject. The total cost averages from $30 to $40 per quintal. This includes all the expense—clearing the land, labor and preparing; and the ground necessary for producing a quintal is two acres.

Balsam is produced on the coast of Salvador, in the neighborhood of Sonsonate, and is the next most important article exported from this Republic. If properly extracted, each tree of the Balsam Negro should yield from two to three pounds; but from want of care in the collectors, the quantity extracted from five trees scarcely amounts to one pound. What a vast difference, therefore, would a little care cause in this article, a product of such value and importance! Instead of some 23 000 pounds, of a value of about $20,000, the export of this article alone would amount to about 100,000 pounds, of a value of some $95,000.

The indigo produced last year must have amounted to about 12 000 bales, or 18,000 quintals, and the balsam to about 20,000 pounds. The remaining exports cannot have exceeded $60,000 in value. The Government returns give an amount much less than the foregoing. This is owing to the lax manner in which Custom-House business is managed, and the positive refusal of exporters in many instances to present a correct account of the quantity and value of their exports. There is no export duty, which is another reason why the account is so incorrect.

But we must not judge of the future of Salvador by the present. Of all the Central American Republics, the people of this Republic are the best fitted by habit and inclination for improvement, and having every element necessary for success, excepting capital, I can safely predict a prosperous future. The climate may be considered temperate, the soil incomparably rich, water in abundance, and labor cheap and plenty, while at the same time lands are very reasonable. The thermometer ranges throughout the year in the valleys from 76 to 87, seldom or ever higher, while in the high lands I have observed it at 68 to 70. The soil in the neighborhood of Sonsonate, and in most of the districts, is a rich vegetable mould of a depth varying from three to five feet, with generally a clay substrata. On the tops of the highest mountains, I have occasionally observed a depth of seven and eight feet of rich mould. Here, then, is the spot for Northern and European settlers. The Indians who inhabit the mountains may be observed with red, rosy cheeks, and other unmistakable signs of health. In the valleys there are few prevailing diseases, and these of so little importance, that they require no medical advice. But there is an absence of bloom on the countenances of the people. I am convinced, however, from experience, that Europeans and North Americans, once accustomed to the heat of the tropics, would enjoy good health even in the valleys.

The agriculturist has another advantage, that of numberless rivers and springs, that, meandering through the valleys, serve to refresh the pretty little farms and haciendas along their course, enabling the farmer to plant and reap as often as he pleases, without respect to seasons. Irrigation is carried on very successfully throughout Salvador, and contributes greatly to encourage the spirit of industry so general in some of the departments.

The laborers are supplied from the large Indian towns which are scattered here and there throughout the country. On all sides, as the traveler wends his way along the roads, he may distinguish towns and villages nestling in some quiet valley, a little distance off. These are the old Indian towns, in all their primitive simplicity, and surrounded by the evergreen shrubs and trees that the aborigines of tropical America so much delight in. In these villages, at all times, laborers can be procured, and at the moderate cost of twelve and a half cents (or one real) per day for each man, and about three and a half cents per day for his food. These Indians are docile, and when well treated work uncommonly well. They do taskwork: an ordinary task for clearing land of shrubs and brushwood, ready for a crop of maize, being about 72 feet square. A plowman gains twenty-five cents per day, and a head man or driver, as he would be called in the slave districts of the United States, earns $5 per month. This is the universal cost of labor now.

Land can be purchased from the Indians at a very moderate price. Near the cities it is of course more costly; but at a distance of five or six miles it may be had for a trifle, the purchaser being obliged by law to pay a yearly tax to the Indians,—for such as he may have under cultivation,—say about twelve and a half cents for every acre, while he may have hundreds of acres of waste land, without paying any tax. Therefore the cost of land sufficient to plant one hundred thousand coffee trees, if purchased from the Indians direct, would amount to nearly the cost of making boundary ditches, say about $500; and the yearly tax to, say from $50 to $500. Many prefer purchasing small estates or freeholds. These are generally sold for about $300 for every 100 acres, and with good title deeds. The Indian titles secure the property forever to the purchaser and his heirs, but have this proviso, that if the yearly tax is not paid for three years running, the lands can be seized and recovered by the Indians; they being obliged, however, to pay a fair remuneration for all improvements made during the time they were in the last occupant's possession.

Now, according to a calculation I have made, based upon my own experience and that of others, I have calculated the cost of land, of labor, of planting, and of bringing to maturity 100,000 coffee trees in Salvador, at about $15,000, with which sum I will guarantee to find land, plant and bring to maturity the aforesaid number of trees.

Now for the returns expected from an estate of that size. One hundred thousand trees should produce in five years from the time of planting an average of three pounds per tree, or 300,000 pounds, being 300 quintals, which at $8 per quintal at the port of export is $24,000. From this deduct one-third for the expenses of the year, being the cost of picking, cleaning, packing, carriage, &c., and we have the sum of $16,000 per year clear profit. The court-yard for drying the coffee, and the tanks for washing, and houses for the laborers, will cost eventually some $5,000 or $6,000; but these can be put up gradually and economically, and probably for half the price, if timber can be found on the estate, and with the aid of the carts and laborers.

If some of those heavy speculators, both in the United States and Europe, who are in constant dread of losing their money, could be induced to invest it in coffee-planting in this country, what a life of feverish anxiety and doubt would be saved them! The earth will always yield a return to him who tills it, and when planted in coffee a richer harvest than in any other product.

I am planting, according to my capital, slowly and surely, both coffee and cotton. The cotton of this country is of a beautiful fibre, short staple, but as fine as silk. In no part of the world have I seen such a fine staple as that in a parcel grown near Izalco. My own small crop is not a bad specimen, although grown between my coffee trees. On some of the shrubs I counted ninety to one hundredbolls.

The climate is peculiarly adapted to cotton-planting. We plant in August. From the time of planting until the boll is formed and ready to burst, we have warm, gentle showers, and only occasionally heavy ones; but having intervals of sun, the rains never drown or injure the plant. This continues till about the end of the month of November, when the rains cease altogether, the boll bursts and the cotton shows itself, fine, white and unsullied. Nature has done all for Central America—man, nothing as yet—but it is impossible that a country so blessed in climate and productiveness, can remain much longer unknown to the world.

It is most singular that Central America should have been so long neglected. Situated so near both to the United States and Europe, and, comparatively speaking, easy of access, it has remained an unknown land, while commerce and civilization have attended enterprise to the extremities of the globe. It is one of those extraordinary freaks of destiny which recall to our imaginations the fates of nations, reminds us of the ruined remnants of the ancient glory of the once populous countries of ancient time—of the now prosperous and rich dwellers in the British Islands—and gives us even in Salvador some hopes that, once known, the hitherto concealed riches of Central America generally will be the means of attracting enterprising and energetic colonists, who may yet found a great nation on the Isthmus.

### NICARAGUA.

There is no news of importance from this State.

Mr. WM. CAREY JONES, U. S. Secret Agent, was on board the *Columbus* at Realejo, and it is now understood will remain in Nicaragua until he shall have the opportunity of an interview with Gen LAMAR, the Minister Resident. His letters by this steamer are understood to contain particulars of several occurrences which he considers to manifest an unfriendly disposition towards the United States on the part of the Government of Nicaragua, and to treat of grievances and injuries to American residents for which summary reparation ought to be demanded.

It seems that President MARTINEZ, of this Republic, entertains doubts of the validity of the seizure of WALKER at Punta Arenas. A story is current of a conversation between him and Mr. JONES, on board the steamer *San Carlos*, between San George and Granada. A boat came off while the steamer was wooding at the Island of Ometepe with a letter to the President, confirming the report that a party of WALKER'S men had entered the river San Juan and captured Castillo Viejo; and informing him of the subsequent seizure of WALKER and the body of his forces by United States vessels of war. The latter part of the information the President professed to disbelieve, and questioned Mr. JONES pretty closely as to his opinion of its accuracy; and finally suggested a doubt, and requested Mr. JONES to say whether the United States had "a right" to take prisoners on the coast of a foreign State. Mr. JONES put a stop to the conversation by replying that he believed the news to be true, but that the question of law which his Excellency suggested was hardly necessary to be discussed in the present case, because he was quite sure that should Nicaragua complain of this violation of her territory, the United States would promptly release the captives, and even restore them to the place from whence they were taken, with any other reparation that should be proper; and he would willingly be the medium of any remonstrance to his Government that his Excellency might desire to make.

The treaty concluded at Washington between the Minister of Nicaragua and Secretary CASS, in November last, has been ratified by this Government. The ratification will be accompanied, however, with instructions to the Minister to endeavor to procure modifications and explications in many particulars in supplemental articles. The treaty was some weeks under consideration in the Assembly, and the final determination to make an unconditional ratification was probably hastened by the late news from the United States of new attempts on the part of WALKER. Señor YRISARRI'S letters, touching the probability of a new invasion of fillibusters, have much alarmed the people and Government of the State. It is decided to appoint Commissioners to the principal foreign powers, with a view to arrest what is apprehended to be the pending subversion of the State.

The steamer took on board at San Juan del Sur four passengers, one of whom, a deck passenger, is the bearer to Washington of the Yrissarri treaty. The only news from this portion of the State is the discovery, a few days since, by the Commandant of the fort, of a box containing important papers and books, the property of WALKER. The box was found buried three feet beneath the surface of the ground in the yard of a house occupied Mr. CYRENIUS FITZGERALD, an American. He was under surveillance until they could hear from the Government. They say there is some chance of his being shot, as he is known to have been a secret agent of WALKER. [This is the Mr. FITZGERALD who was sent out as agent of the new Stebbins-Garrison Company.]

### COSTA RICA.

There is no news of importance in this State. There were lying in the port of Punta Arenas five or six vessels awaiting the arrival of the coffee from the interior, very little of which had arrived up to the time of our leaving. The French house of which I made mention in my previous letter as having secured the greater part of this year's crop, has destroyed completely the hopes of every one who has sent vessels here with the expectation of obtaining coffee freight. Capt. LECACHEUR, the owner of the British traders to this port, informed me that his losses would be heavy—that if he got two-thirds of a cargo for the *America*, then in port, enough to ballast the *Times* and *Costa Rica*, now due, he would consider himself fortunate, and would send them back direct to England. Coffee was held at $14 to $15 the quintal in the port, second and third quality! It was supposed it would not go down much until after the shipments. The French house aforesaid continues to pay as high as $17 and $18 the quintal for hides. Their course in these particulars puzzles the heads of the wisest to know the principle on which they base their course in such wild trading. It is said they are sustained by the *Crédit Mobilier*.

I send you the following:

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA,
Monday, FEB. 1, 1858.

Affairs here are unusually quiet since Commodore PAULDING'S summary adjustment of WALKER'S pretensions. How ridiculous some persons are determined to make themselves at home!—[TOMBS, for instance.] I should be ashamed of my country were it not for the reflection that one crazy man will make more noise than a dozen sane ones. I hope the Administration will follow up the policy they have adopted, and prove that there still exists among us those great principles of national honor and justice which have ever been our boast.

Mr. ALLEN (VANDERBILT'S son-in-law) and WEBSTER have been, during the past two or three months, dodging about here and in Nicaragua in a most wonderful manner. I do not think they are accomplishing anything. They have been treating for the purchase of the Transit steamers from this Government, but thus far have failed. They have not the funds, and their credit is not good.

Gen. CAÑAS has returned from his last fruitless mission to Nicaragua, (fruitless, except in having prevented a war,) as all the questions pending between the two countries are still open. CAÑAS enters to day upon his duties as Secretary of War and the Treasury.

Capt. LECACHEUR, of the British bark *America*, died on the passage, after rounding Cape Horn for Punta Arenas.

Col. Don FRANCISCO ALVARADO has been court-martialed, and sentenced to four years' confinement in the port of Moin, for abandoning Castillo Viejo to ANDERSON, on the San Juan River, and the sentence has been confirmed by the President. F. W. R.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### Confiscation of Church Property in Ecuador—The Peruvian Revolution—Arequipa Still Besieged by Castilla—Negotiations for Peace—Business in Chili—The War Between Brazil and Paraguay.

**From Our Own Correspondent.**

PANAMA, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

The British mail steamer *New-Granada* arrived at this port, on the 6th inst., with dates from Valparaiso to the 15th, and from Callao and Lima to the 26th ult. From Ecuador the dates are to 1st inst. This steamer brings $238,852 in silver bars, of which $207,660 is for England and the balance for Panama. Lieutenant W. NELSON, U. S. N., who has been, for a considerable time, in command of United States store ship *Fredonia*, at Valparaiso, is a passenger, he having been relieved by Lieutenant BELL.

### ECUADOR.

The question between Ecuador and Peru, arising out of the claim of the latter to lands which have been considered as belonging to Ecuador, at the confluence of the Amazonas, is yet unsettled. Venezuela has also made a claim in favor of Gen. FLORES, against Ecuador, arising out of the confiscation of certain properties of the Ex-President. FLORES is a Venezuelian, and, despairing of regaining his power in Ecuador in any other manner, is inciting the President of Venezuela to aid him in getting up a quarrel with President ROBLES, hoping to accomplish his end in that way. But as President MONANGAS, in Venezuela, has as much as he can do to keep in the saddle, and Peru is in constant revolution, Ecuador has but little to fear from either. The priests in Ecuador grumble a little at the late action of the Government in divesting them of certain Church properties, but as the Government is firm they are obliged to submit.

### PERU.

The assault upon Arequipa has not yet taken place, and CASTILLA is in the seventh month of the siege! But it is certain now that he must either get into the city within a fortnight, with his 4,500 men, or get away from it. The wet weather will not permit him longer to remain idle. His camp has been thinning out from sickness for the past thirty days, and every succeeding month will lessen it, from the same cause, at least five hundred men. Knowing this fact, on the 13th ult., CASTILLA made a movement to cross the river from Sachaca, where he has been lying so long, and to place himself in Porongocke, in which he succeeded, but not without smart opposition from the small force which VIVANCO ordered out of the city to harass him. In this fight, some thirty or forty on either side were killed and wounded. CASTILLA had much extended his lines around the city and had planted his cannon in some places within a quarter of a mile of the defences. On the 19th he opened a brisk cannonade upon it, which was still going on at the last date, (the 22d,) but without any effect. The general opinion is, that although VIVANCO is defending the city with only about twelve hundred men, CASTILLA cannot take it, so strong are the fortifications. The city of Arequipa contains a population of nearly 30,000, all much embittered against their besiegers. After getting possession of the exterior parapets, CASTILLA will find each square in the city defended by entrenchments, each one of which must be taken at an immense sacrifice of life, for every roof is fortified, and will rain down "shot and shell" upon the attacking force. And, as I wrote you in my last, if CASTILLA fails in his attack on Arequipa, he is lost. Lima and Callao will be convulsed with the strife of the many aspirants for the Presidency, and the theatre of the revolution will simply be changed from the southern to the northern and central portions of the Republic.

In the meantime another effort to arrange matters between the combatants is going on. On the 18th the Chilian Minister to Lima embarked on board the French war steamer *Lavoissier*, to go to Arequipa, hoping to mediate between the parties. The chances of accommodation, however, were deemed to be small.

On the 20th, CASTILLA promoted several colonels in his force to be generals. He had previously issued a decree, restoring to their old rank all officers of the Administration of ECHENIQUE, who have remained neutral in the present contest. In fact, he is making every effort at conciliation, which shows how desperate he considers the game against him—for he is not a man to adopt mild methods when stronger ones are likely to avail.

Another attempt has been made to deliver over the two or three little war steamers yet remaining in the hands of the Government, to VIVANCO and his party—he having already, as you know, the only really serviceable vessel in the Navy in his hands—the *Apurimac*, 44-gun steamer. Some of the officers of the *Ucayali* attempted to run away with her from the harbor of Callao, but the Captain, escaping through a stern port, swam to another little war-steamer, the *Loa*, and gave the alarm.

LOMER, charged with attempting to bring 400 Yankee fillibusters into Peru, is still in the castle awaiting to be judged.

In Callao they have been enjoying themselves with a regatta. The officers of the British frigate *Alarm* challenged any boat in port to a sweepstakes of five miles out and back for £100 sterling. Nine boats started, viz.: *Rosa*, *True Blue*, *Felucha*, *Wild Yankee*, *I. O. U.*, *Alarm's* 1st and 2d cutters, *Naiad* and *Greek*. They got back to the starting point in the order the names are given, *Rosa* beating the *Alarm's* cutter by 33 minutes.

### BOLIVIA.

Since the accession of Dr. LINARES to the Presidency things have gone on smoothly. Reports that BELZU was on his return from Europe to initiate a revolution has prevented LINARES from reducing the army as he intended. It is said the Government will no longer monopolize the business in Cascarilla. The harvest is favorable. Alpaca wool has seriously declined in price, on account of the crisis in monetary affairs in Europe, but it is hoped it will rise again soon. LINARES has formed a liberal and progressive Cabinet.

### CHILI.

The two new Cabinet Ministers, SOTOMAYER, of Justice and Public Instruction, and ORVALLE of the Treasury, have been sworn in. The elections for Congress would take place in March, and the contest bids fair to be a bitter one, especially if the Government interferes to influence them, as it is feared it will. President MONTT only works with the liberals of Chili, when he is forced to by overwhelming odds, so that every act of his is watched with the greatest jealousy, and gives rise to columns of newspaper comment. As with us in the United States, the Chilians have started several campaign papers for the elections. Congress has not yet adjourned, but is taking a recess.

The merchant steamer *Catapilco* was wrecked off one of the Southern ports on the 8th of January, making four Chilian and one British steamers that have been wrecked on the coast within a few months.

The monetary situation of Chili has not sensibly improved, although the placing of $350,000 in circulation by the Government had effected a little good. Chili suffers, of course, in the monetary stress that has afflicted the whole world, but the merchants having been engaged but little in illegitimate trade, do not feel the force of the tempest that swept over Europe and the United States. The crops, especially in wheat, will be abundant: in fact, the wheat crop, which is the great staple will be the greatest ever known.

Mad. ANNA BISHOP is operatizing at Santiago.

The market of Valparaiso, as regards articles of importation, is well supplied. The sales have been small in articles of export the past fortnight, not only on account of the fall in prices in Europe and the United States, but also from the great scarcity of money which prevails. Flour is held at $6 to $6 50 per quintal, six months' credit. The stock is sufficient until the new crop is milled. American Lumber is plenty and hard of sale. Bar Silver is worth $10 31 per marc. Copper has fallen $1 the past fortnight, so that sales are now effected at $19 cash. Freights—Ores from Caldera to Swansea, £2 15s.; to Liverpool, £2 10s.; to Hamburg, £2 15s. American ship *William* and bark *Mazatlan* are taking coals from Coronel to San Francisco at $8. Freights to Atlantic States nominal. The American ship *Harriet Erving* was loading copper at Copiapo for Baltimore, and the American ships *James Littlefield* and *Independence* were loading for Boston with copper, on the 4th ultimo. Regular engagements for imports of Barley and Potatoes have been made with San Francisco houses.

### RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

The dates from Buenos Ayres are up to the 24th December. The Indians were still a little troublesome. The harvest promised great abundance. Hides were lower. The monetary pressure was severely felt.

It was generally believed that the Confederation would join Brazil in the war against Paraguay. Paraguay has occupied certain points in the Brazilian territory with 10,000 men. The Confederation is expected to furnish Brazil with 5,000 horses, as its first contingent in the war. The ostensible object of Brazil, in this war, is to exact the performance of the treaties with Paraguay; but it is hoped the result will be to draw out that country from the isolation established and preserved there by the Jesuits, and to bring it in contact with commerce and civilization. It is to be hoped, also, that now Brazil will adopt a more liberal policy than that she holds in respect to the navigation of the Amazon. Our Minister in Peru, Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY, has for many years been bending all his energies to this end, with the Republics and Governments that control this great river, and it is to be hoped that Mr. BUCHANAN, while compelling Paraguay, as he threatened in his message, to do justice to American citizens for late outrages, will at the same time essay to give our enterprising commerce the benefits of this immense valley. The civil war in Montevideo had ended.

F. W. R.

### VENEZUELA.

Our Panama correspondent sends us the following interesting letter from an American gentleman of much travel, particularly in Central and South America, and now a resident in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

I have plenty of time to get over the effect of nervous excitement, incident to rushing around among our go-ahead people at home, here, where *poco à poco* ways are not the result of temperament alone, but of system. We have a race and a government here about one generation ahead of those of Central America: but inter-breeding, and the natural physical superiority of the black and indigenous races cause the latter to increase upon and *overshadow*, with each year, the weaker white race, now about one in twelve, and soon to disappear completely, unless reinforced by immigration. There are now more creoles here than in Central America, more cunning rascality, more means, and consequently more thieving and plundering of the public property. They have brought this country, with a revenue of about $4,000,000, greatly in debt each year, and now to hopeless bankruptcy. I am looking on, a curious spectator, to see whether the present incumbents will disappear, in revolution, to luxurious retirement in Paris, or to some other equally pleasant resort, which will leave places for others of the same tribe, only with empty pockets, or whether they will appeal to some foreign government (other than ours, of course) to save them from their creditors.

There is not a rap in the treasury, and no money to come in. They have sold ahead the Custom House receipts, this year, to their friends and themselves, at fifty and seventy-five per cent. discount. They have vainly tried to raise lately small sums on short time, at two per cent. a month—have managed to get as a favor and "debt of honor," without interest, some $1,500 from half a dozen houses here, wherewith to feed the swarm of ragged, bare-footed soldiers who are engaged in guarding the President and his officials. When that is expended, I do not know what expedient they will be driven to to raise more, or pay the loan. The *employés* of Government are unpaid, and those who have no opportunity to steal are starving. But they seem to take cheating as a matter of course, and never to imagine it to be a cause of serious complaint, or effort to change. There are heavy sums coming due to various Governments, on contentional stipulations, and they will have to seize upon Custom House receipts at the ports to get their money.

Now, this country is, undoubtedly, the finest in South America, but, by a system of spoliation, has been reduced to beggary and degradation. I think a Northern stock would thrive here among the mountains; but so long as Central America, with its superior commercial advantages, remains unsettled, immigration will hardly flow in here.

Here at Caracas, 3,000 feet above the sea

Sam's family can be imagined than frequent and regular intercourse with them through the channels of commerce. The Railroad Company do not consider steamboating a legitimate portion of their business; and, now that they have opened the trade, are about selling out their line, and, I understand, are treating with an English Company for that purpose

Mr. MACE, in his report, has been led into several errors in regard to the British steamship line to Southern ports. He says "the United States and its citizens have been and still are dependent upon the precarious arrival and departure of an English line of small steamers, three in number, for their intercourse with the Southern Republics." He further says that "so careful is this Company to avoid all connection with our mail steamers to New-York, New-Orleans and Oregon, that their schedules are made so that they always arrive at Panama and depart from thence, after our steamers have left."

Nothing is made by misstatements, and I know that Mr. MACE has no wish to father any. So I will correct him in these particulars. The British Company's arrivals and departures are *not* precarious, but regular and certain, half-monthly. Their line is composed of seven very fine vessels, six of which are side-wheel steamers. The Company's schedule is *not* arranged so as to avoid all connection with American steamers; but on the contrary, a year or more since, was changed so as to accommodate American passengers and mails. They formerly left here on the 13th and 27th, giving New-York steamers only seven days to reach here before their departure, but were changed to the 15th and 30th, so that they always connected until lately, when the New-York steamers commenced making slower time, thus breaking off the connection, except when the Admiralty agent here took the responsibility of detaining the steamers for the New-York mails, which he has sometimes done to the extent of two days. In going *to* New-York from the South, there is always a detention of 12 or 14 days, as Mr. MACE says; but this is unavoidable, on account of the various ramifications of the British line on the Atlantic and Caribbean.

Mr. MACE says the British steamers touch only at Guayaquil, Truxillo, Callao, Arequipa and Cobija. This is a great error. They touch in Ecuador, at Guayaquil; in Peru, at Paita, Lambeyeque, Huanchaco, Casma, Huacho, Callao, Pisco, Islay, Arica and Iquique; in Bolivia, at Cobija; and in Chili, at Caldera, Huasco, Coquimbo; and a branch line which leaves Valparaiso, goes to Constitution, Tomé, Tulcahuano, Valdivia and Ancud. Mr. MACE, in his report, places Huanchaco and Paita in Ecuador, and locates Iquique in Bolivia, but this is not important. Arequipa is largely inland, in Peru, and so is Truxillo.

Mr. MACE says: "The English mails go directly on by way of St. Thomas, and reach England in about twelve days. Thus the English merchant is enabled to fill his order, and have his letter of advice on the way to Valparaiso, whilst the letter of the American merchant is still on the Isthmus." The truth is this: the British steamers arrive here for instance, on the 6th of March. The passengers leave Aspinwall for St. Thomas and Southampton on the 10th, and the time-table from Aspinwall to Southampton gives 22 days, making the arrival in England fall on April 1. The passengers for New-York, from the Valparaiso steamer, leave Aspinwall invariably on the 19th, and arrive always as soon as the 28th, or four days before the passengers of the same steamer arrive in England. The return steamer from Southampton leaves on the 2d April, and arrives at Aspinwall on the 24th, while the American return steamer leaves New-York on the 5th April, and reaches here on the 14th, or ten days before the English letter of advice can get here! So, of course, an order from Valparaiso, even by the present way of running the British steamers, can be filled and reach there fifteen days before an order to London or Southampton can. But with an American line to Valparaiso, connecting with New-York, in accordance with Mr. MACE'S report, we could beat the present time of the British steamers, as between Southampton and New-York, a whole month, and even more; for the British steamers take twenty-one days to make the run from Panama to Valparaiso, when it would be made by an American line, including all stoppages, in fifteen or sixteen days.

The British frigate *Havana* arrived here on the 8th instant from Mazatlan, with $800,000 in silver for England. The railroad company sent it over on a special train on the night of the 9th, and on the 10th it was steaming away to England.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, the British frigate *Havana*, and the French, frigate *Perseverante* are in port. The United States sloop-of-war *John Adams* was to have sailed from Valparaiso Jan. 17 for the United States, *via* St. Helena. As the United States steam-frigate *Merrimac* left Rio Janeiro on Dec. 11, she ought to be here within a fortnight. The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* is at Aspinwall, and the United States steamer *Fulton* is engaged between Aspinwall and Greytown carrying dispatches, The United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna* is at Greytown.

I hear it said that the engineers who were sent out to survey a route for a railroad across the Republic of Honduras, will estimate the cost of such a work to be so heavy that it will be abandoned by its projectors. This accords with the facts I have forwarded you from time to time of the prospects of the enterprise. F. W. R.

## CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

### Murders and Desperate Affrays.

FIVE PERSONS WOUNDED IN AN AFFRAY AT OROVILLE.—A terrible shooting affair came off in Oroville, on the 27th of January, in which five persons were wounded. It occurred in Justice BERRY'S office, on Bond-street, and was occasioned by a man named JACK HUNTER entering, and on being ordered out, refusing to go, was being forced by Constable MCLAUGHLIN, when both commenced firing their revolvers. Several other persons were in the office at the time, two of whom were wounded besides MCLAUGHLIN and HUNTER. The latter receiving a ball in his side, and MCLAUGHLIN one in the calf of the right leg, passing entirely through, downward, and lodging in the left foot. Justice BERRY was shot twice in the leg, which is thought to be broken. Mr. BROOKS, the pawnbroker, received a shot in his hip. Mr. ALBERT CLARK, of J. M. CLARK & Co., brothers, passed the office at the time, when a ball entered his right side, glancing off a rib and lodging in the fleshy part of his back. None of the wounded were considered dangerous, but the office floor was clotted with blood. Both Mr. MCLAUGHLIN and HUNTER were promptly arrested.

THREE MEN KILLED NEAR STOCKTON.—A desperate fight occurred at Snelling's ranch, Merced County, on Saturday, the 23d of January, which has resulted in the death of three persons. The difficulty originated in the murder of WM. SNELLING at that place about two months previous. As E P. BARCLAY, WM. STEVENS, and JAMES WILCOX, friends of EDWARDS, (the murderer of SNELLING,) were transacting some business at the Sheriff's office, in Sneling's, they were attacked and fired upon by CHAS. F. BLOODWORTH, Dr. J. W. GOODWIN, and BENJAMIN WHITE, who were friends of the late Mr. SNELLING. The fire was returned; and some thirty shots were discharged—taking effect upon BARCLAY and STEVENS, both of whom died almost instantly. While apparently in the agonies of death, BARCLAY raised himself and shot GOODWIN through the head, killing him instantly. GOODWIN had previously given BARCLAY his death wound. BLOODWORTH and WHITE were not injured—WILCOX has escaped. The affair has caused great excitement at Snelling's, where it is feared the quarrel will be renewed by others, with fatal results. GOODWIN was formerly a physician in Stockton.

FATAL AFFRAY AT GEORGETOWN.—A dispatch to the Sacramento *Union* from Georgetown, El Dorado County, says that a difficulty occurred on Dry Creek, yesterday between WILLIAM KEEPER, his son, and two brothers—Italians—by the name of GISSIONI, which resulted in JESSE KEEPER shooting and killing one of the Italians.

TWO MURDERS AT STOCKTON.—On the 25th of January, a man by the name of ROBERT BRUBACHER, was killed in his own house, about 11 miles from Stockton, on the road to French Camp, by a man named J. C. GLENN. FRANK BRUHACHER, a brother of the murdered man, was dangerously wounded, being shot in the neck, and his lower limbs being paralyzed. The difficulty was about the ranch of which the brothers BRUBACHER were in possession. It was claimed by J. C. GLENN.

On the 26th, a man by the name of ILER, who formerly kept the Thirteen Mile House, Mariposa Road, was shot dead while going from the Thirteen-Mile House to his home on the Stanislaus River. As he had about $200 on his person which he had collected at the Thirteen-Mile House, the assassin's object was probably robbery. No clue to the murderer.

### A Duel Between French Editors with Small Swords.

*From the San Francisco Bulletin.*

The quarrel, which has been going on for the last six months, between the conductors of the French papers, *Le Phare* and *Le Spectateur*, came to a sort of crisis this morning in the shape of a duel, fought by Mons. A. H. RAPP and Mons. THEODORE THIELE, in San Mateo county. It is well known that the most bitter hostility existed between the two journals, and that each were regularly filled with abuse of the conductors of the other. Charges of the vilest character were indulged in, and the abuse was of the most aggravating description. The whole trouble seems to have arisen out of a personal difficulty between Mons. LEON CHEMIN, editor of *Le Phare*, and Mons. THIELE, editor of *Le Spectateur*.

The last issue of *Le Spectateur* contained reflections upon the conductors of *Le Phare*, for which Mons. RAPP, the associate editor of *Le Phare*, felt called upon to hold Mons. THIELE to personal account. He appears to have done this partly on his own individual account and also because he considered himself the fighting man—Mons. CHEMIN having been a priest and being opposed to dueling. Accordingly, Mons. RAPP on Monday challenged Mons. THIELE to mortal combat, and authorized his seconds to settle the preliminaries. Mons. THIELE accepted the invitation to fight and named several seconds to settle the terms of the hostile meeting on his behalf.

The seconds, two on each side, met, and several propositions were made, one to fight with small swords; another to fight with dueling pistols, at from ten to fifteen paces distant; one to fight with revolvers; and so on. The seconds of Mons. THIELE were unwilling to accept the offers made, on the ground that their principal had an affection of the eyes, and could not see to fight in the ways proposed. Arrangements could not be made, therefore, at that time, and the matter dropped for the time being. Under this state of facts Mons. RAPP accused Mons. THIELE of cowardice, and this immediately brought matters to a head. Mons. THIELE at once decided that he would fight at all hazards, and the preliminaries were settled that a fight should come off with rapiers or small swords this morning.

Early this morning, accordingly, several carriages, containing the principals, their seconds, and a surgeon, proceeded towards San Mateo County, and the duel took place in that county, a few miles beyond the Mission, just at daybreak. It is a little difficult to recount the exact particulars of the fight; but it appears that, after making several lunges at each other, the sword of Mons. THIELE struck Mons RAPP in the mouth, the point passing out at the angle of the jaw under the left ear. The weapon was withdrawn, and the parties went at each other again, and after several more passes, the sword of Mons. THIELE struck Mons. RAPP in the lower part of the abdomen. Mons. RAPP, with his left hand, is said to have seized the blade of the deadly instrument, and saved himself from being run through, and at the same time thrust his sword into Mons. THIELE'S right leg a short distance above the knee.

The ruddy tide was now spouting from the wounds of both parties. Honor was fully satisfied, and the parties, considering the whole quarrel for once and all adjusted, shook hands and swore friendship. They were then respectively borne to their carriages, brought back to the city and put to bed, where they still remain, under bandages and water-gruel treatment, doubtless looking back with satisfaction to the sublime spectacle which they have presented to the world. Their wounds are "not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door, but 'tis enough; 'twill serve."

### Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LIEUT. BEALE AND THE CAMELS.—Lieut. BEALE, with fourteen camels, arrived at Los Angeles on the 8th January. The appearance of these uncouth animals created great excitement among the people. The animals under Lieut. BEALE have all grown serviceable, and most of them are well broken to the saddle and are very gentle. All belong to the one-hump species, except one, which is a cross between the one and two-hump kinds. This fellow is much larger and more powerful than either sire or dam. He is a grizzly-looking hybrid, a camel mule of colossal proportions and weighs 2,200 pounds. Their drivers say that they will get fat where a jackass would starve to death. The camels are now on their return to the Colorado River, for the purpose of carrying provisions for Lieut. BEALE, and the military escort, who, it is conjectured, will penetrate from thence as far as possible into the Mormon country. Afterwards, Lieut. BEALE will return by the new wagon-route that he has lately surveyed, to verify it; and so on to Washington. He is expected to reach the capital before the 1st of March, in order to lay his report before Congress.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

THE SACRAMENTO FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The case of ARCHY, the alleged slave of C. A. STOVALL, of which we formerly gave an account, had been heard before Judge ROBINSON at Sacramento. The evidence showed that ARCHY had been a slave on STOVALL'S plantation, in Carroll County, Miss., for many years. The Stovall family crossed the plains with him in 1857. ARCHY is worth about $1,500 "at home." STOVALL was understood to have come to California for his health, and did not intend, it was believed by some of the witnesses, to remain long in this country. However, he had opened a hall for private school teaching in Sacramento, which he conducted for a little over a month. ARCHY was hired out and his wages paid to his master STOVALL. It was admitted that no more of force was used towards ARCHY than was sufficient only to hold him in custody.

The following day the Judge rendered his decision, in which he quoted a number of authorities to sustain the positions which he assumes, and in which he comes to the following conclusions: 1st. That Slavery is a municipal institution, and that there is no positive law in California regulating the rights of master and slave. 2d That ARCHY, being brought voluntarily into California, and having escaped in this State, is not a fugitive within the meaning of the fugitive Slave Law of 1850. 3d. That a sojourner, which is different from a traveler through a State, has no right to remove his slave from this State to that from whence he came. ARCHY was then ordered to be discharged. He was, however, rearrested, and the case will be finally determined by the Supreme Court.

UNITED STATES FORCES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—There are eleven companies of infantry and one of dragoons in Washington Territory; six companies of infantry, three of dragoons and one of artillery in Oregon; five companies of infantry, two companies of dragoons, and four companies of artillery in California. In all, there are thirty-three companies on the coast. There are 90 men in a full company of artillery, 88 in a company of dragoons, and 87 in a company of infantry. Some of these companies are not quite full, and about 80 recruits are to be sent in a few days to Fort Yuma, to fill up the companies which have lost a number of their men by the expiration of their terms of enlistment, death and desertion.—*Alta.*

THE GUANO ISLAND OF ELIDE.—The guano island of Elide, off the coast of Lower California, in relation to which a number of items have from time to time appeared in this paper lately, is becoming a place of considerable importance. Within the last few months, four clipper ships have cleared for that point to take in cargoes of guano. We refer to the *Comet*, *Sierra Nevada*, *Adelaide* and *Empress of the Seas*. It is said that there are from sixty to a hundred thousand tons of guano on Elide, and that the vessels enumerated will carry away about 8,000 tons.—*Bulletin.*

IVES' EXPLORATION PARTY.—Mr. PEACOCK, an *attaché* of the Colorado Exploring Party, under Lieut. IVES, arrived here on Monday, on his way to San Francisco. He came from Fort Yuma in three days, and intended to travel to Fort Tejon in one day. This is rather fast traveling. He left the party all well, at the Big Cañon of the Colorado. We understand the object of this mission to be, to obtain an additional force as an escort, from Gen. CLARK. The party has not met with any obstruction in their progress, but it was thought prudent to strengthen their numbers as they approached the territory of the Mormons.—*Los Angeles Star.*

CHEERING FOR MINERS.—Our latest exchanges from Placerville, Shasta and Mariposa mention that heavy rains and snows have fallen in their different districts. Thus the whole mining region has been blessed. This is cheering intelligence. The miners are now amply supplied, for a time, with their prime necessity, water; and we may expect before long to hear tidings of their accumulating plenty of the golden dust. Some little damage may be done here and there by the storm, but that is scarcely to be considered in the general good that results from the heavy rains. The river at Sacramento has been much above its usual level, and as the mountain streams discharge their waters, it may be expected to keep high for some time. The Hog's Back will be "scratched" and cleaned pretty thoroughly by the freshet.—*Bulletin.*

FINANCES OF CALIFORNIA.—The attention of our Atlantic cotemporaries is pointed to the significant fact that there is, at this moment, hard cash in the State Treasury of California to the amount of $461,000, and in the Treasury of the city of San Francisco almost $300,000. An equally gratifying fact exists in every city, town and county in this State—and all accruing indebtedness is paid in the golden store so freely yielded by our hills, streams and gulches.—*San Francisco Herald.*

### News from Oregon.

We have dates from Portland to the 21st ult., but there was no news.

From Olympia we have dates to the 23d ult. LESHI, the Indian chief, sentenced to be hanged on the 22d ult, was not executed, because the Sheriff could obtain no guard to assist on the occasion.

Gov. DOUGLASS has issued a proclamation notifying all the world that persons mining for gold on Frazer's river must pay the regular miners' tax. The mines are said to be rich.

## MEXICO.

### Civil War in Sonora—Attack on Guaymas.

Advices from Guaymas, to the 29th ult., inform us that Sonora is harassed with a civil war, which threatens great disaster to the people of the State.

Some friends of GANDARA have managed to collect a large force of Saqui, Pimo and Opata Indians, and have commenced war against the authorities of the State. They make the war support itself, and pillage the peaceable inhabitants. On the 16th December a party of the rebels, numbering 1,200 defeated 300 government troops in battle, and immediately made an attack on Guaymas. There were only 180 efficient soldiers in the town, but they fought bravely, and, after two days' fighting, the assailants were repulsed.

On the approach of the rebels, the women and children and many of the private citizens of Guaymas, to the number of more than 1,000 in all, went off to the islands in the bay, and remained there until the fighting was over.

The rebels, when defeated in their attempt on Guaymas, at once started in the direction of Hermosillo, and it was supposed they would attack that place.

Gov. PESQUEIRA is in the interior raising men and money for the war, and as he is very popular, it is probable that he will soon be strong enough to drive his enemies from the field.

It is feared that the Indians will attack Captain STONE'S surveying party

## FROM UTAH.

### Reported Destitution in Salt Lake Valley—The Troops, &c.

By way of California, we have some interesting items of news from the Mormons:

*From the Los Angeles Star.*

By a gentleman who arrived here last night [15th January] from San Bernardino, we have intelligence regarding the condition of the people in Salt Lake Valley.

A party from Salt Lake City, under Col. AMASA LYMAN, had reached the crossing of the Mohave, and encamped, for the purpose of procuring supplies of provisions, clothing and dry goods. There were twenty wagons in the train. It is reported that great destitution exists in the city, and that orders have been given to prevent further emigration from San Bernardino. There is a large encampment at the Mohave—about 100 wagons. A great number have lately moved out on the road. Col. LYMAN does not intend to come into San Bernardino, but to send for his supplies by some of the late residents. Those of the encampment who had supplies immediately forwarded them to the assistance of the suffering brethren in Salt Lake, intending to procure others from the Gentiles here. The reports are not doubted that great suffering exists in the valley, but the brethren and sisters are still desirous of pressing on to Zion, so that they may obtain the "endowments," and be considered worthy to suffer with the church.

The camp on the Mohave cannot be so devoid of the comforts of life, after all, as it might be supposed to be. We have heard it stated by several that, since the camp was established, there has been no less than fifty marriages, the young men of the party agreeing to take charge of all the young ladies, to which the latter freely consented, thus securing protectors through the long journey. Not only have marriages been celebrated wholesale, in orthodox Mormon style, but the married ladies have contributed largely to the hilarity and pleasures of camp life, by adding to the population—there having been no less than 25 births.

SPECULATIONS ON MORMON MOVEMENTS.

*Los Angeles (Jan. 21) correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.*

I take it the last *reliable* news that we have received is that which left the U. S. troops at Ham's Fork, in imminent expectation of a fight with the enemy. By the mail carrier from Salt Lake to this point, we receive the rather unexpected tidings that there had been no fighting; that the troops had gone into winter quarters, &c. The faithful at San Bernardino were ordered to realize what effects they could from their hard-earned property, and leave at once for Utah; and soon after there are orders for no more emigration. Meanwhile, the various trains that started at different times are scattered along the route. Now, as what we have heard since some time in October is through Mormon sources, it may be true, or it may be *intentionally false* for sinister purposes. Suppose Col. JOHNSTON'S force was cut up! The Mormons then are surrounded on all sides by snow, and have but one outlet—towards Southern California and the frontiers of Mexico. Suppose they organize an offensive force, they can only act in one direction, and that is this way. They have the whole route in their own hands; the San Bernardino emigration would form a line of supply. A large force, with a reserve to come after, could reach the Mohave, if not San Bernardino, *before we could hear of it*—except by the merest accident. Mormons are like "snakes in the grass," you know not where to find them. All these conjectures may be true or not; but I believe there is no intrinsic reason or reliable information against them.

We are but poorly prepared here to meet such an irruption. It takes a week, when the steamer is here, to get assistance from the North; and two or three weeks when the boat is not here. Heaven grant, however, that no such emergency as I have spoken of may arise!

THE MURDER OF THE AIKENS BY THE MORMONS.

A rumor, says the Los Angeles *Star*, has been current in town for some time, to which we did not at first give credence, that two young men, THOMAS and JOHN AIKEN, formerly of this neighborhood, and who had been in confinement at Salt Lake City, were murdered on their way thence to California. A party of four started from the city; they procured guides and interpreters; but when about two days' journey west of Ogden City, they were set upon by Indians, and the whole four killed. The interpreters were not molested. We hope this may prove untrue. The AIKEN boys were well known in this city, and very much respected. Since they left for Salt Lake, we had previously repeatedly heard of their death—this time it comes to us on the authority of a man who had the narrative from the interpreters.

TROOPS FOR SAN BERNARDINO.—Two companies of infantry are to be stationed at San Bernardino, numbering nearly two hundred men. Major WISE, who is on his way down south by land, with a company of dragoons, will take command at the San Diego Mission. An unusual number of steamers are now advertised in the San Francisco papers to leave for ports on the southern coast and the Colorado river, by which doubtless United States troops and munitions of war will be immediately conveyed to the south western borders of Utah.

A MORMON BISHOP BUYING ARMS.

*From the Alta California.*

A few days since, a gentleman from the neighborhood of Los Angeles—whom we shall call "F."—arrived here with instructions from his neighbors to purchase a cannon, and some small arms and ammunition, to be ready for use in self-defence in case of a Mormon inroad. "F." went round making his purchases, inquiring for a cannon among other articles. A little wonder arose among persons not knowing him, as to what he wanted with a cannon; and an acquaintance told them that "F." was a Mormon Bishop buying arms to be sent to Salt Lake. "F." happens to have a face and form differing a little from the cannon mould, and the report was received at once as true, and the "Mormon Bishop" was pointed out to a number of persons in the street, and the question was asked whether he should not be arrested, &c. "F." and his friends had a hearty laugh over the hoax. "F." has now gone to Sacramento to take advice of the Governor as to what should be done by the people of San Bernardino and Los Angeles in certain possible contingencies.

LATEST FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 6, 1857:

"The soldiers are at Fort Bridger, and I expect they will stay there all Winter. Their animals have given out, and can't come any further. They have shot 30 or 40 rounds at our boys several times, but have never drawn blood. Two or three times they have shot through their clothes. Our boys are all called home now. The people are in high spirits, and hope there will be no fighting to do, but that they will go off and let us alone.

Business is rather dull at present, but provisions are plenty, and the people can get along very well. Groceries are very scarce, but we live in hopes of better days."

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, March 1.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 86, 270, 17, 119, 123, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2, 31, 61, 96, 112, 123, 216, 247 429, 474, 475, 476, 356, 365, 444, 423. *Part II.*—Nos. 271, 281, 287, 311, 314, 324, 376, 381, 382, 383, 384, 421, 425, 438, 439.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 263, 272, 418, 143, 471, 75, 360, 361, 493, 575, 577, 513, 505, 102, 476, 589, 591, 596, 597, 315, 547, 449, 495, 485, 27, 29, 222, 539, 48, 472, 504, 164, 524, 340, 134, 461, 238, 239.

MARINE COURT—SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Maynard.

*Janson* vs. *Muller.*—This was an action for the value of a quantity of timber claimed by the plaintiff by virtue of a bill of sale. The defence is that it was taken on execution. Judgment for plaintiff, $500.

*Andrews* vs. *Jones.*—This was a suit for property claimed on a personal mortgage The defence is that it was taken by virtue of executions. Judgment for plaintiff, $120.

*Conklin* vs. *Holland.*—This was an action on a covenant to pay the value of certain buildings to be built on premises when plaintiff's lease should expire, deducting 15 per cent., value to be ascertained by award, as per terms of the covenant. Defence, that no award was made. Judgment for plaintiff, $500.

Before a full Bench.

*Agate* vs. *The Mayor*; *Bruen* vs. *the same*; *Hammil* vs. *the same*; *Acker* vs. *the same*; *Lanreant* vs. *Higgins*—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered; costs to abide event.

*Hoyt* vs. *Drake*; *Roberts* vs. *De Luce*; *Morris* vs. *La Farge*; *Jones* vs. *Jones*; *Watts* vs. *Willett.*—Judgments affirmed with costs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 27.

Before Justices Osborn and Steers.

Punctually at 9 o'clock 35 prisoners filed into the court-room and took their places in the prisoner's box, the Judges took their seats and the crier opened the Court. Besides the prison cases there were 13 bail cases and 4 suspended cases, making 52 altogether.

Ira Cook, John Moffat and John Watson, all sailors, were arraigned on a charge of stealing a watch from Alexander Nelson, on board the ship *Grace*, now lying at the foot of Twenty-first-street, East River, while that vessel was at sea. Officers Samuel Burden and Sprague arrested the prisoners. Counsel said the Court had no jurisdiction. The Court thought it had. The prisoners were found guilty and remanded till Tuesday. *Counsel*—Meantime, I'll try to convince your Honor that the Court has got no jurisdiction in the case. *Judge Osborn*—You'll find it a hard job to convince me.

John Dolan stole (Feb 25) from John Sherlan, of No. 321 Water-street, a pair of pantaloons worth $4. He pleaded guilty. *Judge Osborn*—How did you come to do this, Dolan? *Prisoner*—I hadn't a pair to wear. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! (To Judge STEERS)—Two months? *Judge Steers*—Yes. *Judge Osborn*—Find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

Peter Sheehan, it was alleged, met Mrs. Jane Blauvelt, of No. 317 West Twenty-ninth-street, in Catherine-street, (Feb. 24,) and assaulted her. Her husband was with her. There were a number of others with Sheehan. The prisoner wanted the case adjourned; his witnesses were not present. *Judge Osborn*—I say this is an outrage. He put his arm around the old lady in the street, and took indecent liberties. The witness said the prisoner did not take indecent liberties with her. *Counsel*—He says he was drunk at the time. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, another excuse, eh? They're a rough set up there.—The prisoner was finally remanded till Saturday.

James Clark was accused by Michael O'Brien of No. 63 West Forty-second-street, of stealing (Feb. 24) a parcel of goods worth $10. The complainant said he did not want to prosecute him. *Judge Osborn*—Very well. *Judge Steers*—You can go.

John Fagan, who resided with his wife Mary, on Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, gave her a beating, Feb. 24. *Judge Osborn*—Did he ever beat you before this time? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, he has that. *Judge Osborn*—And he don't support you? *Witness*—No, Sir. Wednesday night he got crazy drunk and came home and beat me. *Judge Osborn*—He didn't lick her very hard, I guess; Penitentiary two months.

Dennis Gorman had been arrested on a charge of indecently exposing his person at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Stuyvesant-place. He had been in the habit of doing so. Ladies in the vicinity complained; he was watched and caught at it last Tuesday. Counsel for the defence offered to prove an *alibi*. *Judge Osborn*—You can't prove an *alibi*. The officer said he arrested him right off. *Prisoner*—No he didn't. He met me. *Counsel*—If you'll wait five minutes the witness will be here. *Judge Osborn*—I won't wait five seconds. The case was delayed for a while, but the witness did not come. *Judge Osborn*—Let it go till Tuesday. *Judge Steers*—It will only go harder with him if it's proved against him.

Catharine Foley committed an assault and battery on Mary Waite, of No. 46 Washington-street, Feb. 25. *Judge Osborn*—Go on. What did she do to you? *Witness*—She give me two fists and then knocked me down. *Prisoner*—I have me witnesses, Sir, that she had me by the hair of me head, and the two strikin' me. (To Counsel)—Here, Sir, ef you'll plaze to show that—(holding up a handful of hair)—she tore it out of me head. *Counsel*—Judge, do you know any one that wants a wig?—The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced the City Prison for thirty days.

Catharine Low had committed an assault and battery on Margaret Brown. *Judge Steers*—Want to let her go? *Witness*—Yes. Sir. *Judge Steers*—Why, she'll kill you next time. *Judge Osborn*—Let her go.

Peter Hauser, who was found guilty on Thursday of stealing (Feb. 22) a buffalo robe, worth $12, from Henry Moon, was brought to the bar. He had been remanded, that inquiries might be made about him before he was sentenced. *Judge Osborn*—What did you ascertain about this boy, Mr. Beale! *Agent S. P. D. Society*—Well, I haven't heard a very good account of him. *Judge Osborn*—How old is he? *Judge Steers*—Eighteen. *Prisoner*—Seventeen. *Officer*—Judge, that boy gives me more trouble than any boy in our Ward. *Counsel*—Were you called in this case? If you were, I should like to cross-examine you. *Judge Osborn*—City Prison thirty days.

John Moran pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing $10 50 worth of crockery from Wilfred Holden, No. 52 Cortlandt-street. He was employed by the complainant, who permitted him to take some crockery at different times. He took more than his employer had agreed to give him, and hence the charge. Officer Elder arrested him. *Judge Osborn*—We'll take his plea of guilty, and sentence him to the City Prison for 10 days

Sentence was suspended in the case of Samuel McIntyre, found guilty of stealing a loaf of bread from John Hannier.

Charles Kaultz was brought to the bar. Officer Alfred Birney, of the Mayor's Squad, had preferred a charge against him for keeping a disorderly house at No. 463 Broome-street. The officer's name was called several times, but he did not answer. *Judge Osborn*—The officer not here? Discharge him by proclamation. *Clerk*—There are some witnesses here. *Judge Osborn*—Well, call them.—But none of them answered. The Court said it was the duty of officers, when they were subpœnaed, to attend without fail Their time belonged to the people, and there was no excuse for them. The case was called two hours after the opening of the Court, and the officers said the subpœnaes had been duly served. *Judge Welsh*—This is the model artist case that there has been so much said about in the papers, and now, when the case comes up, the witnesses don't appear. This looks very much like black-mail. The prisoner was discharged.

Ellen McCarty was charged with an assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on Samuel Perry (Feb. 25.) For the defence, a witness who had but one eye was called. *Witness*—He came there with his pantaloons down around his knees, crying after this Ellen. *Counsel*—Crying after her? That's very natural, your Honors. *Witness*—And he went to her, and she said, "Go away;" and he was getting on a barrel of potatoes, and the top was not very strong, and another man gave him a little push, and he fell down. Counsel called another witness. *Counsel*—This man's got two eyes, and saw twice as much as the other one.—This witness, said the complainant, struck first. The prisoner was discharged.

Sarah Plate and her two sons, Joseph and Jefferson, (all colored,) were arraigned on the complaint of Isaiah B. Hayard, (colored,) who charged them with an assault and battery, committed on him at No. 151 Church-street, Feb. 25. The witness said Joseph tormented him. "He called me a —— Philadelphia thief and dog-catcher." *Counsel*—Where did the woman hit you? *Witness*—She scratched the side of my nose. *Counsel*—Where did the boy hit you? *Witness*—In my side. *Counsel*—Whereabouts in your side? *Witness*—Well, you know where my side lays; in my side.—Another (colored) witness was called. *Counsel*—What's your name! *Witness*—Miss Jackson. *Counsel*—Miss Jackson, take the stand.—Her testimony was favorable to the prisoners. *Counsel*—I wish your Honors wouldn't try the whole family. I'd like to call one of them as a witness. *Judge Osborn*—You can't do that. *Judge Steers*—We find them guilty. Fine the two big ones, Sarah and Joseph, $5 apiece. and discharge the little one.—Counsel said the prisoners could get the money to pay the fines with by Tuesday if they were permitted to go at large on bail till then, *Judge Osborn*—Well, I'm willing. I've no donbt she'll raise it; she spends all the money she gets in law.

Frederick Rohe was fined $5 for an assault and battery on Marcus Jacobs. *Counsel*—Didn't he put his arm around your neck? *Witness*—He got hold of me, I don't know how. He didn't kiss me—The prisoner paid his fine, and was set at liberty.

The last case on the Calendar was that in which William Stewart was charged with a brutal assault and battery upon Elizabeth Craig, a little orphan girl about 14 years old. She said Stewart was her second cousin, and she had resided with him at at No. 301 East Twelfth-street for five years, serving in a menial capacity, with no compensation except her board and clothing; that he went to her bedroom in the night (Feb. 8) and committed an indecent assault upon her, which she was unable to repel. She fled from the house and took refuge with other relatives. The details of her testimony (unfit for publication) charged the defendant with practices of a most revolting character. She was cross-examined at considerable length. A piece of rope was exhibited, with which, it was alleged, the prisoner had beaten her. The prisoner's counsel said the rope, which was a small one, had been used by the prisoner, whose adopted daughter the complainant was, to chastise her with when she did not behave herself It was not a more terrible instrument of correction than a common piece of ratan. *Complainant's Counsel*—It would do you good to chastise you with it. *Prisoner's Counsel*—You'll be hung some time with something like that. (To the Court)—I'll appeal this case to the General Sessions, because it's a case that it'll take me three hours to try. *Judge Steers*—Yes, it'll take you three weeks, I should think. *Judge Osborn*—We order it to the General Sessions. *Counsel*—There's one question I should like to ask. *Judge Steers*—(quickly)—Here, look here. It's gone to the General Sessions—hasn't it? *Counsel*—Yes. *Judge Steers*—Well, then, let it go. You can't ask any more questions here.—The case excited a great deal of attention. The girl, while giving her evidence, shed tears copiously. Judge WELSH (not on the Bench) said he would on Monday morning take the complainant's preliminary examination, or charge against Stewart, of a more serious nature than that first preferred. The Court then adjourned.

### Miscellaneous Items.

Two men, JAMES M. SPEER and JOHN KIRK, are under examination at Chicago, for an alleged conspiracy to seduce the daughter of a respectable resident of that city, MARY MCCARTHY, a girl 16 years of age, to prostitution. The girl is the principal witness.

The Boston *Courier* has been sued for libel by a shipbuilding firm, Messrs. Brown, in Cork, Ireland, for publishing a statement from a Mr. Pearson, charging the firm with fraud and the imposition of exorbitant prices for repairs to a ship of his.

The Bath (Me) *Tribune* says that not less than one hundred tons of smelts are annually sent to Boston and New-York from that immediate vicinity. They average fifteen to the pound, which gives three millions of smelts.

It is estimated that during the present cold snap no less than ten thousand tons of ice have been gathered on Jamaica Pond, of good quality and from six to ten inches thick.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN VIEW OF THE INCREASING religious interest in the City, the Church of the Puritans have resolved to open their house of worship on Union-square for preaching, every evening of the week, Saturday excepted, beginning THIS (Monday) EVENING. There will be preaching each evening at a quarter before eight in the Church, and a prayer-meeting half an hour previous to the Lecture Room.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at head quarters, No. 62 Lispenard st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½, By order

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

WM. W. HILLIKER, Secretary.

## PUBLIC LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—LEONARD WRAY, Esq., will deliver the third of his course of four lectures, on *India and the Sepoys*, in the lecture room, Clinton Hall Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock. Single course tickets 75 cents; course tickets (admitting lady and gentleman) $1. Admission tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Library, the down-town office, (No. 16 Nassau-st.,) and at the door.

HENRY S. PIERSON, Jr.,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN LECTURE.—THE LECTURE BY EMBERART PEALE, on *Washington and his Portraits*, illustrated by eight paintings, displayed singly and in succession, under a novel and pleasing arrangement of light, will be delivered at the Brooklyn Athenæum on the evening of TUESDAY, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

### COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will henceforth be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD B. MANN retiring from business.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD B. MANN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MORRIS & KEELER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. B. Keeler will settle the affairs of the late firm.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of KEELER & BAKER for the purpose of dealing in Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. D. B.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1858.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—Otello.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Madame Louise Tourniaire—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—Rachel the Reaper—Unprotected Female—Captain Charlotte.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—New-York Girls—Magic Hands—Black-Eyed Susan.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Werner—Destruction of the Bastile.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—Scarlet Letter—Afternoon—Somnambulist.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

### Ocean Steamers.

The Borussia leaves New York for Hamburg.....March 1
The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall....March 5
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 13th ult., arrived at Halifax on Saturday. We print elsewhere an extended telegraphic summary of her news, which is three days later. A collision had occurred near Liverpool, between the Canadian screw steamship *North American* and the bark *Leander*, of Maine, from the effect of which the latter instantly sunk. The captain's wife, the second mate, and eight seamen were drowned, and the rest were picked up by the steamer. Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, had introduced his new India Bill for the transfer of the government of that dependency to the Crown of England, but the question will be fully debated before any result is arrived at. There is a report from France that Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, had resigned, and that Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, would shortly do the same. Financially, the news by this arrival is interesting. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to three per cent. There had been more activity in Cotton, and the market closed active on the 13th, with an advance in prices.

The *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of Feb. 5, and nearly a million and a half in treasure, arrived at this port on Saturday. Advices from California are unimportant. The most prominent feature in the news is a series of murders and suicides—a mania for which seems to have taken possession of the people in every quarter of the State. Plentiful rains had fallen, and had given great encouragement to miners; the Californians, generally, are highly pleased with their financial condition. The transactions of the Legislature have been confined to matters of purely local interest. Nothing new is reported from Oregon or Washington Territories, and no later dates from Salt Lake are received by this California mail.

Our correspondence from Central and South America by this arrival will be found very complete. From Nicaragua we learn that the Yrissari treaty has been ratified, and that a special Envoy has been dispatched to Washington with the document, and with instructions to demand qualifications and explanations concerning some of its clauses. It is reported that important papers belonging to Walker had been discovered near San Juan del Sur. All the Central American States are in the enjoyment of peace and apparent prosperity. From New-Granada we learn that the Cass-Herran treaty had been laid before Congress. It is believed that objection will be made to that clause in the treaty in which reference is made to the sale of land on Taboga Island to the United States for a coaling station. The revolutionary troubles in the interior of New-Granada are at an end. Nothing of special importance is received from South America. In Peru, Castilla was still prosecuting the siege of Arequipa, but he is not considered strong enough to effect its reduction and the subjugation of Vivanco. Negotiations for peace were going on.

By the arrival at this port yesterday, of the *Empire City*, we have received advices from Havana to the 23d ult. The papers are extremely dull, and contain no news whatever. The opera troupe, under Maretzek, had closed their engagement, and were to leave for Charleston in the *Isabel* on the 25th.

Fifty-five days of the session of the Legislature—more than one half—have already passed, and the amount of work perfected is remarkably small. Two hundred and five bills have been introduced in the Senate, one hundred and twenty-six have been reported to the Committee of the Whole, and fifty-six have been read a third time and passed; while in the Assembly two hundred and seventy-eight have been introduced, one hundred and fifty-nine reported to the Committee of the Whole, and twenty-five read a third time and passed. Scarcely more than half-a-dozen bills have passed both houses. In the Senate on Saturday, the bill for the protection of the gas consumers of New-York and Brooklyn, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors of gas-metres, was reported favorably. Mr. Mather introduced a bill relative to the proposed new City Hall in this City, repealing the law passed last year, and providing for a new Commission of three, to be appointed by the Mayor and Common Council, and to serve without any remuneration. It appropriates $250,000 for the construction of the building. In the Assembly, a bill was introduced by Mr. Seeley declaring the office of Street Commissioner vacant, and giving the Mayor authority to fill it.

The news from Utah, which we publish this morning, reports an alarming state of destitution at Salt Lake City. A party of Mormons had left, under command of Amasa Lyman, for the purpose of procuring supplies of provisions and clothing, and was encamped, at last accounts, on the Mohave. Further immigration from San Bernardino had been forbidden. The last report from the Army is that some of the shots fired at the Mormons had shaved closely enough to riddle their clothing. The troops had not moved from Fort Bridger. The Mormons had been called in from their scouting expeditions.

The report of the Quarantine Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, adopted by the House, considers in detail the arguments submitted in favor of a cession of jurisdiction of Sandy Hook, and fails to recognize any other motive for the application than the desire of property owners in the vicinity of New-York for gain. The Committee express doubts whether the Legislature of New-Jersey has a right to grant the request of the New-York Commissioners, for the benefit of another State, and conclude by declaring the inexpediency of entering into any negotiations with this State.

Officers Black and Blackwell, of the Mayor's Office, made a descent on Saturday upon the head-quarters of the lottery business in this City, and arrested several parties engaged in the illegal business of selling tickets in various Southern lotteries. They got on the track of a boy, James Fowler, who was employed in carrying the telegraph slips, and traced him to the printing-office of James Baldwin, No. 162 Pearl street, whom they found driving a large business in printing schemes, announcements of the drawings, &c. They were both arrested. Samuel Robinson, an old man who carried bundles of tickets to the different offices, was also spotted, and followed to the main office, No 39 Ann-street, where the principal proprietor or agent was found, and also arrested. His name is Dickinson. In the place the officers found and seized tickets, representing about $200,000 in value. This place is the head-quarters of the Sparta Academy Lottery of Georgia, as well as most of the principal Southern lotteries. The tickets are sold at $10 each, and in that proportion for halves or quarters. All the parties were arraigned before the Mayor, and Ex-Recorder Smith became the surety for Dickinson, and Baldwin also gave bail. The others were locked up. The officers remained in custody of the place over Sunday. The case excited a good deal of interest. It will be heard to-day before the Mayor.

On Saturday Ex-Judge Edmonds, referee, reported to the Supreme Court (Judge Sutherland on the Bench) the facts in the alleged contempt case of Seely and Jobson, which do not vary from the report we have already made of them. The referee gave his opinion that a contempt had been committed before Mr. Referee Whiting, that Seely, though not the aggressor, participated in the contempt by striking Jobson a blow, that Jobson was rude and offensive, and that he struck Seely. He reported, also, the modified apologies to the Court of both parties. The Judge took the report and affidavits of the counsel of Seely, which state that Mr Edmonds' (the referee's) report was partial and unwarranted. He said the Court would consider Mr. Seely's case, but inasmuch as Jobson was not an attorney of the Court it was a question whether it or the referee (Mr. Whiting) should punish him.

Mr. J. Franklin Langley, of Norfolk, Va., but lately from California, has been made to suffer severely from a strange infatuation for a girl of the town, who took him to a thieves' den in Elm-street, and swindled him out of the measure of $1,200—all the money he had—and his gold watch; after which he was kicked out of doors. Before his money was exhausted the girl promised to marry him; he bought her a wedding ring, silk dresses, a traveling trunk, and all that, and got as far as Jersey City on his way toward home. But there, as he insisted on marriage she left him, only however to be pursued still further. When the miserable dupe awoke to his senses and saw how he had been fleeced, he importuned the aid of the Police. On Saturday several parties were arrested, charged with robbing him, and locked up to answer.

Smoke and fire was discovered at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, issuing from the roof of the brick building at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street, occupied on the first floor as a "City Market" by Messrs. John & J. Farrington. The fire spread with astonishing rapidity, and soon the whole upper story was in flames. Three men in the employ of the Messrs. Farrington, named Hugh O'Brien, John Riley and Michael Madden, who were sleeping in one of the front attic rooms, were burned to death, and several others had very narrow escapes. The upper stories of the three buildings, Nos. 636, 638 and 640 Broadway, were very nearly destroyed. The total loss to the owners and occupants of the building, is about $2,500. It is mostly covered by insurance.

The German Socialists held a meeting last night at the brewery of Mr. Kuntz, Nos. 77 and 79 Essex-street, the object of which was to celebrate the anniversary of the 24th of February, 1848, the day on which the Revolution broke out in Paris. Mr. Philip Cook presided and Mr. Simon Phister acted as Secretary. Speeches were made in the German tongue by Messrs Sebastian, Senler, E. J. Kaph, Grabe and others, and by M. Monfalcon in French, denouncing the tyrannies of European rulers and upholding the rights of the people. There were a number of Frenchmen present. The large hall was full and the meeting was entnusiastic.

The complaint of Sergeant Alfred Birney, an officer of the Mayor's squad, against Charles Kaultz, in which the latter was charged with keeping a model-artiste exhibition at No. 463 Broome-street, was brought to trial in the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday. The officer did not appear to prosecute him, and the prisoner was discharged.

The general Markets, on Saturday, closed quietly but firmly for Cotton. Breadstuffs were also lightly dealt in, and Flour tended downward. Provisions were abundant and in limited demand, especially Hog products, which declined in value. Coffee and Molasses were inactive, while Sugars. Teas and Rice were in fair request at former rates. Resin was salable and firm. Spirits Turpentine attracted less attention, and it closed a shade cheaper. The advanced prices claimed for Hides and Leather restricted the demand. Freights were depressed. There were 583 vessels of all classes in port.

## The Democratic Revolution—Important Movement.

We surrender a large portion of our space this morning to a report of the proceedings of the recent State Convention of the Democrats of Indiana. This is one of the most important political movements of the day. It indicates unmistakably the tendency of opinion in the ranks of the Democratic Party throughout the Northern States, and foreshadows the policy which will unquestionably be adopted in its future action.

The Convention consisted of delegates from *sixty* of the counties of the State. The leading actors in it were among the most active Democrats in the commonwealth, and the entire spirit of their proceedings was in open and undisguised hostility to the insane and unaccountable policy which Mr. Buchanan has adopted as the platform of his Administration. The Convention declared its fixed and resolute opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, and proclaimed that the attempt to impose upon the people of any State a Constitution which had not been fully and expressly sanctioned by a direct popular vote, was a gross violation of popular rights as well as of the cardinal principles of the Democratic Party. The resolutions set forth a platform for the party, marked by a strict adherence to the Cincinnati programme, and made all the more explicit and unmistakable in their tone, because the proceedings of a previous State Convention in Indiana were widely misunderstood and intentionally misrepresented by the organs of the Administration. The course of Senator Douglas is approved in the most explicit and emphatic manner.

The most significant of the resolutions is the one calling upon the Democrats of the North-Western States to summon *a general Democratic Convention*, to be held at an early day at the City of Chicago. This is, undoubtedly, the first step towards a complete and radical reorganization of the Democratic Party of the Northern and Western States. The conviction is general throughout the ranks of that party that it would be utterly suicidal to push forward further in the path upon which it has been launched by Mr. Buchanan. It is felt, deeply and profoundly, that the sacrifices of principle and of feeling which the Northern Democracy has made for the past ten or fifteen years, for the sake of peace and harmony with their Southern brethren, are quite as great as are at all consistent with self-respect and self-preservation,—and that the party in the North cannot recede a step further without the absolute certainty of utter rout and overthrow. Nothing could prevent the Republicans from sweeping the country in 1860, but just such a movement as the one inaugurated by Walker and Douglas, and so promptly and energetically followed up by the Indiana Convention.

We shall look with interest to the approaching State Conventions of the Democratic Party, in all the Northern States, for indications of the spirit with which this new and important movement is received. Unless we are greatly mistaken the Indiana Convention is the starting point of the most radical and complete revolution in the party politics of the country which has taken place for many years.

☞ The Lecompton meeting comes off on Tuesday night. We cannot ascertain positively whether Gen. Calhoun will address it or not. We learn there is a division of sentiment on the matter among the committee. On one point they are unanimous, and that is, that an assessment should be laid upon the inmates of the Custom-House to pay the expenses. It is said, as a general thing, without much audible grumbling.

## Senator Seward and the Republicans—Political Prospects.

It is a little amusing to see the alarm of the ultra Republican journals lest Senator Seward should go over to the South. The *Tribune* and *Evening Post* scarcely conceal their apprehensions, and are becoming very open and aboveboard in their denunciations of him. They both reproduce, with a good deal of zest, an extract of a private letter from Washington to Mr. Fillmore's home organ, the Buffalo *Commercial*, which says Mr. Seward has been courting the South, and that he can no longer be relied on by the ultra Anti-Slavery Party of the North. They detect, now, all sorts of errors in his political theories as well as of iniquity in his personal conduct. The *Post* more than insinuates that Mr. Seward has always aided and abetted the corruptions of the Washington lobby; and the *Tribune* is especially savage upon his recent vote in favor of the Army bill.

These things are straws on the surface, but they indicate the direction of the political current. There is very little unity or harmony, either of principle or sentiment, in the Republican ranks, and the grounds of difference will become more and more manifest every day. Upon all leading political questions, with the single exception of Slavery extension, the Democratic and the Whig sections of that Party are at this day just as hostile to each other as they ever were. They can never cordially agree upon the Tariff, the Currency, the Canals, or any other leading topic of State or national legislation. And when Mr. Seward declared that, upon the only question which had brought them together, the *battle was over*, he substantially dissolved the alliance and disbanded the army. The Whig wing were angry at this sudden explosion, because, if cut adrift from the allied force, they have no other place to go to. But the Democratic wing took it in a very different spirit, for it opened to them a prospect of getting back into the sheltering bosom of the Democratic church. They have never been quite happy in their minds since they left it, —and if ever the door is left ajar, the chances are ten to one that they will walk in.

The fact is the Douglas demonstration has had a very powerful effect upon the Democratic element of the Republican Party; and that section of the party in this State will be only too happy to enlist under the Douglas flag whenever it may be unfurled. The next Democratic State Convention will, probably, open the ball. Movements are already on foot—even at this early day—to give control of that body to the Douglas men, and so put the Democratic Party of the State upon a platform which will bring to its support the great body of the Democratic Republicans. In spite of the lavish use of Custom-house patronage against them, the thing can be done very easily,—for there cannot be the slightest doubt as to the Democratic sentiment in the State at large.

Meantime it is not easy to see what is to become of the other wing of the Republican Party. They are forced every day to take more and more ultra ground in opposition to Slavery, and will probably finally come to the *Tribune's* platform of making "*every State a Free State*," and of breaking down utterly the Supreme Court by riding over it, instead of preserving and regulating its representative character in the legal and constitutional mode proposed by Mr. Seward. But a very large portion of the old Whig Republicans would object to being thus carried over bodily to the Abolition and disunion platform, and they will be very likely to stand by Mr. Seward in spite of his increasing conservatism, and of the fact, which is still more alarming to a certain class of his supporters, that he has disarmed the bitter hostility formerly cherished towards him by the South, and is now treated with the utmost courtesy and deference by Southern Senators. Even Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, a few days since, when Mr. S. appealed to him to withdraw a motion that he might say a word in explanation of his vote, said, "The Senator from New-York knows so well that *I would do almost anything to oblige him*, that I am sure he will not take it unkind if I decline to withdraw the motion." And in the same debate Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, said he should vote *nay* on the motion to lay upon the table "out of *courtesy* to the Senator from New-York, whose remarks he wished to hear." This is a very marked change in the tone of Southern Senators towards Mr. Seward since the day when Mr. Calhoun, with insolent and discreditable arrogance, said he wished to have no relations, political, social or personal with a Senator who held such opinions as Mr. Seward.

But this increasing courtesy on the part of Southerners towards him, constitutes a new and unpardonable offence in the eyes of his old Abolition friends. They hold all Slaveholders to be robbers and murderers, and regard anybody whom they may treat with civility as fit only to share the fate by which it is expected and hoped they will be overtaken. But it probably makes very little difference to Mr. Seward himself what these persons may think or say concerning him. Having abandoned all party allegiance, and aiming merely to do what he believes best for the whole country, he will probably look elsewhere than to them for guidance and approbation.

More Sorrows of Werter.—Poor Bennett is in trouble again. He is unhappy because the Administration presses do not appreciate his devotion. The Washington *Union* snubs him,—and when it comes to that, we must confess, the case seems hard. It is bad enough to be kicked, but to be kicked by the *Union*, is an additional injury. Even the Swiss Swain whom Mary Gannon aggravates nightly at Wallack's, has a dim perception that to be kicked by a donkey is worse than to be struck by his rival. Poor Bennett not only suffers from this extremity of insult, but he has similar visitations from all quarters. The entire Democratic press is equally indifferent to his charms and indignant at his advances. He bemoans the "inefficiency, stupidity and impudence of the Northern Democratic press." "Of its own free will,"—says poor Bennett, "the *Herald* has come forward to the rescue of the Administration." But it does not even get thanked for its pains. And he rehearses the services of the past, to show that he has always been treated with the same contempt.

We repeat that it is certainly a hard case. Where a man shows his good-will, his good intentions ought at least to be civilly acknowledged. We once saw a chimney-sweep offer to escort a fine lady across Broadway,—and it seemed particularly cruel in the lady to threaten him with a policeman for his pains. We hope poor Bennett's lamentations may have some effect upon his ungrateful and exceedingly discourteous colleagues.

## How New States Come In.

The Judiciary Committee in the United States Senate has been instructed to inquire whether Minnesota is not now a State, and a member of the Union. Gen. Shields, one of its Senators elect, thinks it is, and Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, agrees with him. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, thinks not. So the matter is to be investigated.

It seems that Ohio became a member of the Union without the formality of an admission. Congress, in 1802, passed an act authorizing the people to form a Constitution and State Government, and adding that "the State, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original States." After the State Government was organized, the Senators and Representatives elect presented themselves and were sworn in, and Ohio, from that time forward, was a member of the Union in regular standing. It is urged that Minnesota should be treated in the same way. Congress, in 1857, passed an act authorizing the people to form a Constitution and State Government, and "to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States." This, it is urged, was a conditional admission, and as the condition has been complied with, the admission is perfect.

Everybody knows that the question is not likely to turn upon its legal merits. The point is, how will the new members, if the State is admitted, *vote on the Kansas question*? While it was supposed that they would vote with Douglas, nobody but "Black Republicans" believed that Minnesota was already a State. But since it is rumored that they are loyal to the Administration and swallow Lecompton, it has dawned upon the minds of Southern men that there may be something in this view of the case. When their votes on the Kansas question can be definitely ascertained, politicians will know which side of the legal argument they are to espouse.

Soon after the adjournment of the Lecompton Convention one or two of the most ardent of the Pro-Slavery fire-eating journals took the position that Kansas was already a State and a member of the Union. When the election returns of Jan. 4 made it probable that the Free-State men had carried the Legislature, these ardent constitutionalists suspended action. And since Gen. Calhoun has declared his intention to give certificates according to the legal votes cast, they seem to have abandoned this position altogether. But they may be constrained to revert to it by and by. If the Nebraska bill was an enabling act, and if an enabling act is all that is necessary, why is not Kansas already in the Union?

The admission of new States is getting to be merely a matter of form. Perhaps it would be better to dispense with form altogether, and open the gate so that States can come and go at pleasure. It would save a great deal of trouble.

## Virtue in High Places.

Members of Congress are becoming excessively fastidious as to the character of their associates. It is exceedingly edifying to read the debates in the House upon the Matteson case, and to note the alarm and consternation of gentlemen lest they should be contaminated by the presence at Washington of a man who is popularly supposed to be no better than he should be. It reminds one of the bustle and rustle that is sure to take place in a female conclave if a *divorcée* ventures into the neighborhood. The only way some persons have of vindicating their own character, is by waxing excessively indignant at the bad conduct of other people. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, insists upon Mr. Matteson's expulsion,—because he cannot consent to "sit there with felons and scoundrels day by day." Mr. Curtis will vote for expulsion "solely upon the ground that Mr. M. is considered as unworthy of associating *with us*." And sundry other members were equally eloquent and emphatic in insisting that their purity and honor must not be stained or subjected to damage by being compelled to sit with Mr. Matteson under the same roof.

All this is very edifying, but it is not particularly creditable to the common sense of Congress, nor is it quite conclusive of the moral purity of these gentlemen who are so excessively indignant. In truth, the facts of the case warrant a very shrewd suspicion that all this vehemence and anxiety to oust Mr. Matteson from Congress may be due to other motives than a high-toned desire to promote the cause of morality in high places.

Mr. Matteson's offence, it will be remembered, did not consist so much in being corrupt himself as in imputing corruption to others. In the proceedings of that famous Committee which grew out of the exposures of the Times, Mr. Reverdy Johnson testified that Mr. Matteson told him there were twenty-five or thirty members, who would never vote for a bill unless they were paid for it. It was for this offence that Mr. Matteson was condemned. He was accused of having slandered Congress. Every member forthwith felt himself implicated,—and without making the least effort to ascertain the *truth* of Mr. Matteson's statement,—without even summoning him as a witness and endeavoring to ascertain the facts of the case, the Committee brought in a resolution to expel him,—and before it was acted on he resigned his seat. But he had already been reëlected to the next Congress, and now it is proposed to expel him from that also, for the same offence. And the principal motive alleged for this action is a desire, on the part of members, to rid themselves of an immoral associate!

This is certainly a very laudable ambition. But we fear there would be left rather a beggarly account of empty seats in Congress, if this principle were to be made general, and if *everybody* were to be expelled whom somebody else did not consider a fit and reputable associate. It takes very little now-a-days to make men regarded by those of opposite politics as unfit companions; and men may be expelled by and by for opposing the Lecompton frauds. Indeed, in the Executive Department of the Government this is already considered high treason:—the legislative branch may certainly be excused for regarding it as at least immoral.

But Congress has no more business to expel a member on such grounds as those on which Matteson is arraigned, than it has to depose the President for asking poor Bennett to dinner. Mr. Matteson does not enjoy the best possible reputation, it is true, and he is popularly supposed to have mixed up his legislative duties and his business affairs to rather an unusual extent. But Congress cannot expel a man upon public rumor, or without a trial; and nothing could strike a more fatal blow at popular rights than for Congress thus to expel its members, and deprive their constituencies of a voice in the Government, upon mere suspicion or on the vague ground that they were considered unfit associates for other members of that body. Mr. Grow hit the exact point (as he has done before) when he said that members of Congress did not select their own associates;—that was done for them by their constituents.

Mr. Matteson's case has gone to a select committee, where, we trust, the whole case will have a full investigation. We hope Mr. M. will give the committee the benefit of all his knowledge concerning corruption in Congress. If he has been guilty of what is generally imputed to him, he undoubtedly had associates, and Congress, as well as the country at large, would be edified by knowing who they were. Let him make a clean breast of it, and the country will forgive him some of his own offences. It may possibly turn out that the House of Representatives would not be satisfactorily and thoroughly purified by his expulsion alone.

The Last of the Negotiation for Sandy Hook.—The report of the New-Jersey Legislative Committee in relation to the application of New-York for permission to use Sandy Hook is exactly what we predicted it would be—a flat refusal to listen to any terms whatever. The Committe "believe that nothing is more certain than that New-Jersey will never so far forget her self-respect as to consent to accept the nuisance of another State," &c. The self-respect of New-Jersey is something fearful to contemplate. The Monmouth *Democrat* gives an inkling of the very high figure at which this self-respect is held:

"It is surely worth more than the wheedling of a few 'big bugs.' It is, in view of the growing commerce of America, worth millions; if it is given up, which it never should be, it should be for the whole of Staten Island and, perhaps, Orange County, besides the losses to the county of Monmouth in money. It will be the death-knell of any party which dares cede Sandy Hook without a compensation in Staten Island, Orange County, perhaps Sullivan, and money to recompense Monmouth County. The New-York papers say we ask for much, hoping to get a little. This is erroneous. We ask for little enough, and, unless it is given, New-Jersey will keep Sandy Hook in spite of the visits of the 'big dogs of the tan-yard.'"

We thought that the State pride of our neighbor might crave Long Island, in addition to Staten Island, but we hardly imagined that it would make a grab at the whole of Orange County, and express a desire for Sullivan in addition to Richmond. The idea of Sandy Hook must be abandoned by the Quarantine Commissioners until New-Jersey herself shall offer to sell it to us, which she probably will do if let alone.

How Not to Tell It.—The ingenuity with which witnesses summoned by Congress conceal the truth is an interesting study. They begin by not knowing anything. Next, they refuse to tell anything. Thirdly, they fall back upon their constitutional rights. And, lastly, they go to jail. Anything is better than telling tales. The disbursement of cash to members of Congress is confidential business. To expose it to the light would be highly injurious. Publicity is a proceeding not set down in the programme. If an honorable representative requires a cool thousand or two to quicken his patriotism, that is his own affair. What has a Committee to do with it? And why should the newspapers make a pother over a thing which don't concern them?

Mr. Wolcott is a financial and Mr. Matteson an official martyr. As such they are booked for immortality, with a through ticket and passage paid.

True Enough.—A Custom-House officer remarked, not long ago, that this governing by *minorities* in Kansas was harder work than they had expected to find it. He doubted whether, in the long run, it would be found to pay. We shall not mention his name, for so sensible a person ought not to lose his place.

Health at Quarantine.—We understand that, in consequence probably of the extreme mildness of the season, an unusual amount of disease has been brought to this port by vessels from abroad as well as from Southern ports. There have been a number of cases of yellow fever at Quarantine, and fifteen deaths from cholera, within the past few weeks. The sufferers from cholera were mainly from Bremen.

An Untoward Event.—A morning paper thinks that possibly the Kansas bill may pass, by some "untoward event—*that is*, the bribing of Northern Congressmen." This is a new definition. The publishers of the next edition of *Webster's Dictionary* ought to make a note of it.

## LATER FROM HAVANA.

### Arrival of the Empire City.

The *Empire City*, Capt. S. P. Griffin, left New-Orleans Feb. 20, arrived at Havana at sunrise on the 23d, left for this port at 1½ o'clock P. M the same day, and arrived here yesterday morning. She brings a large freight from New-Orleans, and 49 passengers.

The *Empire City* exchanged salutes, in the Mississippi River, with the New-York Y. C. yacht *Wanderer*, Com. Johnson, last from Havana.

There is nothing new at Havana. Exchange dull. New-York, ¼@1½ ₱ cent. premium; London, 13@13½ ₱ cent. premium. Freights the same as last advices.

The Opera Troupe under Maretzek had closed their engagement, and were to leave per *Isabel* (then in port) for Charleston on the 25th.

The weather to Hatteras had been wintry, with very heavy sea; thence mild and calm.

The *Empire City* left no American vessels-of war at Havana. On the 26th, lat. 33°, lon. 76° 47′ saw barkantine *Charles Kean*, of New-York, standing to the northward.

### Note from Mr. Fitz-James O'Brien.

New-York, Sunday, Feb. 28, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Sir: I observe in your issue of last Saturday a letter signed "Thomas Picton," in which allusions are made to me and the story entitled "The Diamond Lens," of which I am the author. I must here decline entering into any controversy with Mr. "Picton" on this or any other subject. Mr. "Picton" will find the assertions contained in his note sufficiently answered elsewhere. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

Fitz-James O'Brien.

# THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## Arrival of the America at Halifax.

## Loss of the Bark Leander, of Bath, and Ten Lives.

## Interesting Parliamentary Proceedings.

## CHANGES IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

## Further Reduction in the Bank of England's Rate of Interest.

## Large Sales and Rise in Cotton—Breadstuffs Depressed.

## CONSOLS 96 1-8@96 1-4.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

Halifax, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax at 5½ o'clock this afternoon.

The *America* experienced heavy weather during the whole passage, and was detained for nine hours to the southeast of Sable Island by ice.

The *America* reports Feb. 14, off the Old Head of Kinsale, passed steamship *Europa*, from New-York for Liverpool; Feb. 27, at 2 A. M., exchanged signals with a steamer bound East, supposed to be the *Niagara* from Halifax.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived out at 8 P. M. of the 11th. At about two o'clock on the morning of that day, she came in collison between Tuskar and Holyhead, with the bark *Leander*, of Bath, Maine, bound from Liverpool to New-Orleans, with a small cargo of salt. The bark sunk in five minutes. Mrs. Curtis, (the captain's wife,) the second mate, and eight seamen were drowned. The captain and eleven others were saved by the steamer, which was only slightly damaged.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th inst., Lord John Russell's bill, modifying Parliamentary oaths so as to admit of Jews taking them, was debated and read a second time.

On the 11th inst., in the House of Lords, Earl Carnarvon asked when the Government intended to introduce into the House of Commons their new Reform bill.

Earl Granville said the bill would be introduced in the course of the session, but he was not prepared to fix the date. Due notice, however, would be given in the House of Commons.

Earl Grey presented a petition from the East India Company against any change, at present, in the Government of India, and gave his concurrence to the views entertained by the petitioners.

Earl Granville said the Government's only wish was to place India under the direct control of the Crown—an independent Council will still be retained.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bright presented a petition from 5,000 citizens of Birmingham in favor of Parliamentary Reform.

Lord Palmerston intimated that it was not contemplated to appoint a Minister of Justice, and that no steps had been taken for the establishment of a system of public prosecution.

A bill to remove the distinction between joint stock banks and joint-stock companies, with reference to the liability of partners, was read a first time.

Sir John Pakington, in a long speech, moved that an address be presented to Her Majesty for a commission to inquire into the present state of popular education in England, and to consider and report changes, if any are required, for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes. The motion was agreed to after some debate.

On the 12th instant, the proceedings in the House of Lords were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Grey, in response to inquiries, said that the evidence offered by the French Government of the complicity of Mazzini, Ledru Rollin and others, in Pianori's attempt on the Emperor's life, was insufficient to justify proceedings against those parties, and that the British Government had declined to interfere.

Lord Palmerston explained that so far from Louis Napoleon having paid the legacy bequeathed by Napoleon I. to Cantillon for an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, an application for it had been rejected on the ground that the testator must have been in a state of mental aberration when he made the bequest. A part of the bequest was paid under the Bourbon *régime*.

Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in his new India Bill, to transfer the Government of India from the India Company to the crown. He explained that the bill proposed was confined to changes in the administration and organization of the Company, which it was intended should in future be centered in the Imperial Government. The alterations proposed were to be as little as was consistent with the object the Government had in view, namely, to make the advisers of the Crown responsible for the Government of India. It was proposed to abolish the Court of Directors, and in lieu thereof to establish a council to be mainly composed of persons who had been in India, or who knew Indian affairs well; the council to consist of eight persons to go out in rotation every two years; the President of the council would be appointed by the Government; the power of the President would not extend to matters of finance. In such matters the President would have the assistance of four councilors; the President would be one of the Secretaries of State, with a stipend accordingly. Palmerston further explained the provisions of the measure, and urged the House to consent to its introduction.

Mr. T. Baring moved as an amendment that it is not at present expedient to legislate for the Government of India.

The matter was then debated at some length, but without arriving at any result.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from 3½ to 3-11 per cent. The movement was anticipated, and its effect was slight. The rate has not been so low for five years. The applications at the Bank slightly increased after the reduction.

Messrs. Clapperton, Findlay & Co., of Glasgow, have suspended.

The London *Daily News* says that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad was held on the 11th inst. Mr. Osborne, President of the Company, was present. The appointment of Mr. Fisher as Auditor, who is now on a visit of inspection to the United States, was confirmed.

Resolutions were passed recommending the Directors not to enter into any fresh engagements without previously submitting them to the Shareholders in public meeting.

Various explanations were given by Mr. Osborne relative to the position of the Company, and were received with satisfaction.

The London Police Department offers a reward of £200 for the apprehension of Thomas Allsop, who is charged as an accessory to the conspiracy against the Emperor Napoleon's life.

### FRANCE.

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent believes that Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Gen. Neil. Count Walewski will probably resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and go to London as Ambassador. Count Persigny has returned to Paris to take his seat in the new Privy Council. The new Foreign Minister will probably be Drouyn de l'Huys. De Rayneval's death leaves a vacancy for the Embassy to Prussia.

The new Minister of the Interior had received numerous military deputations which attracted attention from the novelty of the proceeding.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a gain of nearly thirteen millions of francs in the bullion held in Paris, and a gain of nearly nineteen millions in the country branches.

A late telegram from Paris to the London *Post* says there is no intention of making further modifications in the French Ministry.

General Pelissier, it was expected, would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Paris, in place of Marshal Magnan, who is spoken of as Ambassador to Russia.

The *Times'* correspondent says that Espinasse, the new Minister of the Interior, who is known to pos-

sees the Emperor's confidence, will not only attend Cabinet Councils, but will wait on the Emperor every morning to receive his orders direct, in his double capacity of Minister of the Interior and Aid-de-Camp.

The three per cents closed dull on Friday at 69 F 55c.

### SPAIN.

The revolutionary movement announced by the last steamer as having been discovered, is said to have been an insignificant affair, and the principal person arrested had been liberated.

The Senate voted an address in reply to the Queen's speech by 91 to 16.

### ITALY.

The trial of the prisoners charged with complicity in the *Cagliari* affair was progressing slowly. One of the English prisoners is said to have become insane.

It is said that the King of Naples has consented to submit the question of the ownership of the *Cagliari* to the arbitration of a third government.

Report is again current of an early resumption of diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia.

### PRUSSIA.

The *Times'* correspondent says, in regard to the reception of the Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM at Berlin, that no similar event in Prussian history has been celebrated with so much real enthusiasm of the heart as that which has just passed.

### DENMARK.

A motion has passed, by 44 to 7, in the Legislative Council of Denmark, for the instant fortification of Copenhagen.

### SWEDEN.

The Swedish Chambers have rejected the project of the Government for the fortification of Stockholm, and also the project of a law for increased religious toleration.

### RUSSIA.

A letter states that a violent earthquake was felt at Yoroutsk, a town situated to the west of Lake Barkal, in Siberia. The shock was so great that it extended as far as Kiakahta, on the frontiers of China.

The journals of Moscow contain a list of 501 landed proprietors, belonging to the order of the Noblesse, who have given in their adhesion to the liberal measures of the Emperor respecting the emancipation of serfs, which it was expected at one time they would oppose.

The alleged submission of Schamyl is not confirmed by the latest intelligence.

### TURKEY.

The revolt in Hessergovina is said to have terminated by the Christians laying down their arms and dispersing.

FUAD PACHA is to be the Turkish Plenipotentiary at the Paris Conferences.

### INDIA.

Further but unimportant details of the news taken out by Wednesday's steamer had been published, but nothing later had been received.

### The Very Latest.

*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*

LONDON, Saturday morning.

The *Times'* City Article says: The 'Funds have steadily maintained the firm quotations of yesterday. The transactions were not numerous, but there is a general tending to an increase of animation. In foreign exchanges this afternoon, the rate of Hamburg was lower, while Paris and Amsterdam were about the same as at the last post. Nearly £80,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day, part of which was the remainder of the specie by the *Australia*. No further orders have been given for the Continent. The dollars by the Mexican packet have been disposed of at sixty pence, being a decline of a ¼ of a penny."

The *Daily News'* City Article of Friday evening says: "The funds to-day were stationary in price with little business. In the Discount Market this afternoon there was a sensibly increased demand, but first-class bills were still readily negotiated at ½ per cent. In exceptional cases transactions take place at lower rates. The Bank of Holland has reduced its rates of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent. The Bank of Frankfort has also lowered its rate to 3 per cent., and the Bank of Bremen from 5 to 4 per cent.

The *Journal de Frankfort* states that the crisis in St. Petersburg has caused several failures, with liabilities from fifty to two hundred thousand silver roubles.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* of the Liverpool Cotton Market quotes the sales of the week 77,000 bales, including 10,500 on speculation, and 7,500 for export. All qualities had advanced fully ⅛d. ₰ lb., and in some instances rather higher rates were paid. The sales of Friday were 15,000 bales, of which 7,500 bales were on speculation, but none for export—the market closing active and buoyant at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅛d.; middling Orleans, 7⅛d.; fair Mobiles, 7⅛d.; middling Mobiles, 7½d.; fair Uplands, 7 5-16d.; middling Uplands, 7 1-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 285,000 bales, of which 148,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATTHA & Co.. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, quote BEEF heavy, with very little inquiry, and prices weak. PORK heavy. BACON dull. LARD heavy, and is lower. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* and others quote ASHES steady at 31s.@32s. for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR quiet; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. COFFEE steady but quiet. RICE quiet, and quotations barely maintained; middling Carolina 18s. 6d. TEA nothing. RESIN steady; common, 4s 1d.@4s. 3d.; fine, 12s. BARK quiet; Philadelphia, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 7s. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL slow of sale, but prices unaltered. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 35s. 6d.@36s.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; the market sympathizing with Liverpool, was active and buoyant.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour very dull and quotations nominal: Western Canal, 20s. 6d.@22s.6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. 6d.@23s.; Ohio, 25s @27s. Wheat active, and inferior descriptions of red 1s. 2d. better; quoted 5s. 11d.@6s. 2d. for Western, and 7s. for choice Southern; White, 7s.@7s. 6d. Corn dull, with a declining tendency; mixed and Yellow, 33s.; White, 34s @35s. The *Brokers' Circular* says that White Corn has declined 2s. on the week.

HAVRE MARKETS.

(For the week ending the 9th inst inclusive.)—COTTON closed firm. Sales of the week 8,000 bales; stock in port, 126,000 bales. New-Orleans Très Ordinaire, 98. BREADSTUFFS generally closed quiet. POT ASHES.—All qualities slightly declined; PEARL closed dull. COFFEE closed buoyant. PROVISIONS dull; quotations nominal, RICE generally heavy. Carolina declined 2f.@3f. SUGAR closed dull; all qualities slightly declined. LARD heavy. TALLOW slow of sale, but prices unaltered. WHALEBONE—Sales unimportant.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Monday Market was slightly easier. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to 3 ₰ cent. Consols closed for Money at 96@96¼, and for Account at 96⅛@96¼. The Bullion in the Bank had increased £78,000. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d.; Dollars 5s.; Eagles 76s. 2½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote IRON firm at £6 10s. @£6 15s. for bars, and £6 10s. for rails. BREADSTUFFS dull; white wheat 45s.@48s.; red 42s.@45s. FLOUR 21s.@25s. SUGAR quiet at 60s.@1s. decline; the market, however, closed with a better demand. COFFEE quiet. LARD dull, and slightly lower; Western 54s. INDIGO—The quarterly sales were progressing, and prices were generally 6d @1s. lower than at the October sale. FRESH OILS steady: Sperm, £80; Cod, £30 10s., Linseed Oil quiet. RICE generally quiet. SALTPETRE dull. TALLOW flat; Y. C. 52s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 36s @37s. TEA declined, chiefly on common qualities Congou, 1s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS report American Stocks generally slow of sale, but prices unchanged.

Messrs. BELL & Co report the steamer's news had no effect on the market.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States 6s | 1867 | 101 | @103 |
| United States Bonds | 1868 | 101 | @103 |
| Maryland 5s, Bonds | | 88 | @ 90 |
| Massachuseits 5s Bonds | | 101 | @103 |
| Pennsylvania 5s | | 75 | @ 77 |
| Pennsylvania 5s Bonds | 1877 | 80½ | @ 81½ |
| Alabama 5s Bonds | | 82 | @ 84 |
| Virginia 5s | 1888 | 81 | @ 83 |
| Illinois Central R. R. shares | dis. | 4 | @ 6 |
| Illinois Central 7s | | 85 | @ 88 |
| Illinois Central 6s | | 84 | @ 86 |
| Michigan Central 8s | 1869 | 87 | @ 89 |
| Michigan Central shares | | 50 | @ 55 |
| Erie Railroad 7s, Convertible | | 76 | @ 78 |
| N. Y. Central 6s | | 84 | @ 86 |
| N. Y. Central 7s | | 92 | @ 94 |
| Erie Railroad Stock | | 23 | @ 25 |
| Erie Railroad 7s, convertible | | 45 | @ 50 |
| Erie Railroad 3d mortgage | | 77 | @ 79 |
| Erie Railroad Sinking Fund | | 45 | @ 50 |
| Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage | | 86 | @ 88 |

London papers report sales on the 11th inst. of Illinois Central 7s, 1860, at 86.

### Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The R. M. steamship *America* sailed from this port at ten o'clock, this evening, for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Monday morning. Weather calm and clear.

### Who Started It.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Having noticed some discussion in your paper in regard to the origin of the word "telegram," I take the liberty of saying that I have in my possession a note from REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, dated Thursday, April 7, 1853, in which he says, "Yesterday I received a *telegram* from R., &c., &c." The word may have been used earlier, but it was the first time I ever saw it.

L. P. H.

## FROM ALBANY.

### More than One-half the Session Gone—Very Little Business Perfected—Legalizing Stock Gambling—New City Hall Commission—Gossip, &c.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.

More than one-half of the session is scored off, without perfecting more than half a dozen bills, and with little prospect of much being done in the 45 days yet remaining.

In the Senate 205 bills have been introduced, 126 reported to the Committee of the Whole, and 56 read a third time and passed.

In the House, there have been 278 introduced, 159 reported to the Committee of the Whole, and 25 read a third time and passed

At this rate of progress, the statute books do not promise to be very large. If both branches shall continue to do as little the last, as they have during the first half of the session, the people will have a lucky escape. They will congratulate themselves, and this Legislature—embalmed in fragrant spices—will be labeled and put away on the shelves of Time as a model of concentrated indolence, a perpetual testimony to the conservative results of procrastination.

ROUTINE WORK

Occupied the House the entire day, until the hour of adjournment, when there was scarcely a quorum present.

LEGALIZING SALES OF STOCKS ON TIME.

Mr. AUSTIN has introduced his bill to legalize the sales of stocks on time, or, in other words, to give to stock-gambling operations the same binding force that is imposed upon other commercial transactions.

Mr. TAPPEN has another bill arriving at a similar result, but in a different manner. He proposes to grant licenses to Brokers to carry on the business of buying and selling stocks. He exacts a quarterly return of all purchases and sales, the class of stocks purchased, the fines paid and the credit given or exacted. He then requires a license fee of about one-tenth of one per cent. upon all purchases and sales. The party applying for and receiving a license to give security for the faithful transaction of his business, and to make a deposit as guarantee for the payment of the percentage.

These and the bill introduced by Senator MANDEVILLE, punishing all persons selling stocks which they do not have in hand at the time of such sales, are a drive in one direction. While they indicate public feeling to be awakened on this subject, and the prevalence of a sentiment decidedly adverse to the business of the Stock Exchange, as conducted by modern operators, they do not indicate any well-defined, settled plan of operations, which promises much reform in the *morale* of Wall street. They "scatter terribly," and fritter away the opportunity by random and ill-digested propositions. A concentrated effort might be made effective; but divided and distracted as are those who would work a change, it will be no difficult task for the Board of Brokers to defeat them. That body combines more talent, skill and shrewdness than any other political or business combination that was ever formed. It has unlimited resources, the nerve to expend, and a thorough knowledge of the ways and means by which resources can be made available to thwart even the best and noblest of purposes. If this talent, this nerve, these resources are to be overcome, it must be by a united and concerted action upon a single perfected proposition. Shall we have such concert, leading to success, or shall we have only disjointed and spasmodic throes, producing no good results, and discouraging those who would heartily labor for any change that promised reformation?

A NEW CITY HALL COMMISSION.

Senator MATHER introduced a bill this morning, repealing the City Hall Commission bill of last Winter, and to organize instead a Commission of three persons, to be chosen by the Common Council of New-York. It is made their duty to superintend the erection of a new City Hall in the rear of the present one, of such dimensions as will accommodate the Supreme and Superior Courts, and the Courts of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, Surrogate's and Marine Court, the Sheriff, Commissioner of Jurors, the District-Attorney and the Law Institute. The Supervisors to raise $250,000 to defray the expenses of erecting and furnishing such building.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company make the following report of the assessed value of its property:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Albany | $6,200 | $6,350 |
| Schenectady | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Schoharie | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Broome | 15,000 | 25,000 |
| Totals | $25,200 | $35,350 |

The Buffalo and State Line Company report:

| Counties. | 1856. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| Erie | $518,310 | $476,076 90 |
| Chautauque | 459,510 | 379,584 00 |
| Total | $977,820 | $855,660 90 |

Decrease under the law, $122.159 10.

The New-York and Harlem report as follows:

| Counties. | 1856. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| Personal estate in N. Y. | $70,000 | $50,000 00 |
| New-York | 683,550 | 666 750 00 |
| Westchester | 303.692 | 291,168 24 |
| Dutchess | 193,872 | 212.764 08 |
| Columbia | 114,537 | 163,544 20 |
| Putnam | 68,000 | 53,404 30 |
| Total | $1,433 651 | $1,437,628 82 |

Increase under the law, $3,977 82.

GOSSIP, ETC.

The Underground Railroad makes a very favorable report of its business for the month of February. The Superintendent, STEPHEN MYERS, informs me that for the first twenty-three days of the month there have been thirty-six through passengers, besides the usual amount of way travel. And, by-the-by, the way traffic of the line is getting to be considerable. Instead of passing through to Canada, quite a proportion of the Southern emigration is stopping in this State. One may almost agree with Mr. SEWARD that "the battle is over," when a fugitive from slavery may remain with security within the jurisdiction of the bill "to reclaim fugitives."

A palpable hit Mr. Assemblyman DAYTON made on Speaker ALVORD, when the reference of the Registry bill was under consideration. Mr. DAYTON has a latent suspicion that the Speaker is not much inclined to follow Parliamentary usage, when it suits his views to do otherwise. On an average, he rules Mr. DAYTON out of order about three times a day. Mr DAYTON was talking about the Democracy—talking about the Speaker—talking about Kansas, when he was called to order by a brother Democrat, upon the ground that his remarks were not relevant to the question before the House. The Speaker ruled "the point of order not well taken." "Then," said Mr. DAYTON, "I cannot be out of order, for I was as far from the subject as I thought it possible to get." That shot paid up all scores between DAYTON and the Speaker.

Who gets all the money that is paid for bills? Mr. DAYTON, in a crowd, to-day, charged that $10,000 had been or was to be paid for the passage of Senator SPINOLA's Brooklyn Assessment bill. Money makes the mare go. With so much money, I do not wonder that the Assessment started at such high speed. But who gets the mopusses, is a question I should like to have answered. Who will own up to the corn?

LEO.

### City Items.

The churches were unusually well attended yesterday, and more solemnity than usual was observed in many of them. The profound religious excitement that we have often already remarked, seems deepening and widening. Rev. Mr. HOVEY, of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of avenue C. and Fourth-street, preached a sermon to Firemen last evening, by request. The house was well filled, Fire Company No. 44 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 13 attending in a body. The text was in Luke, xii., 49. "I am come to send fire on the earth; and what will I if it be already kindled?" The sermon was listened to with marked attention. A protracted meeting has been in progress in this Church for eight weeks. Thirty-one were admitted as members on the profession of their faith, and five by letter on Sabbath week. Many firemen are among the converted.

There is a little fever in political circles just now. The Washington letter-writers are announcing a list of appointees that soon are to replace some of the "ins" of the Custom-house. The knowing ones score off half a score of others who are fated to lose their heads at an early day. Whether the effort, which has now come to be an annual one, for the removal of Harbor-Masters Captains SCHULTZ and BRENNAN from the berths they have so long kept warm, will succeed, is a great wonder. Bets are pending on both sides. The Senate has put the issue of the thing into the keeping of the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn.

A thief was caught picking the pockets of two ladies on Saturday. His guilt was evident, but not so legally evident as to warrant his imprisonment. It was determined to let him off after getting his daguerreotype to hang in the thieves' gallery. But he refused to sit, so the Police put a placard on his back and marched him up and down Broadway till he consented. He must needs cultivate whiskers now or go abroad a marked man.

As Mr. R. J. KELLY stood in Allen-street last Saturday night, waiting for a car, an Irishman embraced him from behind tightly while he rifled his pockets. KELLY failed to draw his cane-dirk, but getting clear at last dealt him a settler. KELLY took the car and left the prostrate robber to a policeman. Failing to appear against him before the magistrate, justice lost a victim.

Two "Grand Democratic Demonstrations" are advertised for the week—both of the Lecompton order. The one for Tuesday night, at Mozart Hall, is under the auspices of the "General Committee," got up by some friends left over to Ex-Mayor WOOD after election. The "Sweeney" demonstration takes place at Tammany Thursday night.

The barber and his journeymen, who cut hair and shave in the basement under Savery's Hotel were arrested Saturday, a peck of bogus half and quarter dollars, with the moulds for casting them, having been found on their premises. A miscarried letter from the Tombs led to the discovery.

A Doctor succeeded in pumping out a lot of laudanum from the stomach of an abandoned female at No. 9 Worth-street last Saturday. She had taken it with a suicidal intent. This is the ninth effort she has made lately to kill herself.

LEWIS BARRY and HENRY GOLD, both emigrant runners, one 21 the other 24 years old, were arrested on Sunday for committing a rape at No. 54 Madison-street. They were both locked up.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Constable JOSEPH R. REED, who is charged with selling out for $8 some $400 worth of furniture belonging to Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. C. REED, in indecent haste.

Two gray-headed men, who say they are Philadelphians, were arrested yesterday in Liberty-street on the charge of shop-lifting. Locked up for examination.

SAMUEL RICH, a carman, was held to bail in $1,000 for firing a pistol at a grocer who keeps at No. 48 Lewis street.

At No. 253 West Forty-Third-street, Miss HARRIET MARTIN was burned to death. Her clothes caught fire from the stove.

CARL SAIGE tried to drown himself yesterday in the East River but couldn't, because two Policeman pulled him out.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night, ROSSINI'S opera of "Otello" will be performed with a strong distribution of characters.

Mr. ULLMANN, the indefatigable manager, has issued the following circular in relation to the forthcoming production of MEYERBEER'S opera of the "Huguenots." It is worthy of attention:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE HUGUENOTS—A FEW WORDS TO THE PUBLIC.

I have given you the longest and most brilliant season of grand Opera that has ever taken place in America. I have had to struggle against greater obstacles than any other manager. I allude to the late financial revulsion. The direction of the Opera has always involved great risks under the most prosperous circumstances; you can, therefore, easily imagine how much I had to work to achieve the gratifying result I have obtained, in spite of a monthly outlay of over $25,000, occasioned through the production of so many grand and comparatively new operas by a company so numerous and costly.

In bringing out the "Huguenots" in the style which will distinguish the work, I have taxed my resources to the utmost. The new scenery and dresses alone cost over $6,000, and the general expenses of extra chorus, extra orchestra, and extra rehearsals will swell this amount to fully $10,000. This exceeds, by many thousands of dollars, the largest sum ever expended on any opera given in this country.

From present appearances, and the actual inquiries for seats and boxes, even before the day of the first performance is definitely fixed, there is no doubt that this opera will attract immense audiences for many nights; but however full the houses may be, I can not make my expenses at present prices, and I can not but lose by my attempt to bring out a celebrated opera in a style fully equaling that of the first opera house in Europe.

Will you permit this? Assuredly not, or I am greatly mistaken in the proverbial liberality of the New-Yorkers.

Every manager has been in the habit of taking one or more benefits during the season. For reasons, which it would be too long to detail, I consider this custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. I intend appealing to the public in another, and what I believe to be a more rational shape.

I request the public to pay, on such nights when the "Huguenots" is given, $1 50 for the admission ticket, instead of $1, as on other nights. This is a mere trifle to every individual person, but it will be a substantial assistance to me, which must bring me, in the aggregate, a clear gain of $5,000.

Do you think I have some claim upon you? Will you pay the price, and will you do so cheerfully? You have done so for SONTAG, ALBONI, MARIO, and GRISI, and the old and worn-out operas they have appeared in.

The price for a decent place to see the "Huguenots" in Paris is $3, in London, $5. Those who will go to see the "Huguenots" at the Academy, will perhaps find a superior performance.

I shall risk the experiment, at all events, on the first night. Should this moderate increase of prices, *for this occasion only*, prove objectionable, I shall abandon it, and bow to your decision.

Those who know me, I need not assure that every cent thus obtained will be faithfully employed by me towards making next Winter's season still more brilliant than that which will expire in a few weeks. I have been honored by a unanimous vote of the Directors and Stockholders of the Academy of Music, with an extension of my present lease of one year, to one of four years, and thus encouraged, I can safely promise you for next Winter a succession of brilliant operas, got up in a style fully equaling that which can only be found in a European opera-house enjoying a large subvention by Government.

B. ULLMAN.

There can be no doubt that the price of admission is ruinously cheap. It leaves no margin for the heavy expenditures incidental to a fine production, particularly when we remember the short run that the best of operas enjoys. He states his case, however, so forcibly and ingenuously that the matter may fairly be left with the public.

THE THEATRES.—At Wallack's, "Jessie Brown" draws the largest houses ever known, and will of course be repeated indefinitely. At Laura Keene's, an excellent actress, Miss POLLY MARSHALL, makes her *début* to-night. "Rachel, the Reaper," "An Unprotected Female," and "Captain Charlotte," are the pieces selected. Mr. GEORGE JORDAN and Miss THOMPSON have seceded from this company. At the Broadway Theatre, the great Californian and Australian rider, Mr. JAMES MELVILLE, and the celebrated French artiste, Mme. TOURNIAIRE, appear in some splendid equestrian acts. At Barnum's Museum a dramatic version of HAWTHORNE'S "Scarlet Letter" will be played in the evening, and the musical drama of the "Somnambulist" in the afternoon. At the Bowery, Lord BYRON'S play of "Werner" is announced, with Mr. EDDY as the hero. A new drama will also be produced for the first time, called "The Destruction of the Bastile." At the National Theatre, three very attractive pieces are announced, viz.: a local drama called "New-York Girls and Brooklyn Boys," a new pantomime called "Magic Hands," and the play of "Black-eyed Susan."

### Police Intelligence.

A VIRGINIAN'S EXPERIENCE IN NEW-YORK—SINGULAR INFATUATION.—Mr. J. Franklin Langley, a resident of Norfolk, Virginia, forty years of age, arrived in the City a few days ago from California, and stopped at the Astor House. Last Monday night he fell in with two abandoned young females, Emma Howard and Mary Morris. He treated them to supper and drinks, and afterwards accompanied them to a noted thieving den in the rear of No. 21 Elm-street, kept by Wm. Howard. Mr. Langley devoted his special attentions to the girl Emma. He was lavish of his funds, giving away ten-dollar bills as freely as so many dimes. Seeing that they had struck upon such a liberal customer, the two girls, the proprietor of the place and his wife, were not backward in bleeding their victim. In two or three days he became so infatuated with Emma that he proposed to marry her, and take her South with him. Upon her assenting to his proposition, he immediately purchased a wedding ring, a pair of ear-rings, bracelets and other jewelry, and presented them to her. To supply the deficiency in her wardrobe he purchased for her four new silk dresses, a bonnet, shawl, and all the other needed but less expensive wearing apparel, with an elegant traveling trunk to pack them in. Mr. Langley obtained a hack and jumped in it with his female companion, it being, as he supposed, the commencement of their journey for the South. They made a halt at Jersey City, where they stopped at the American Hotel Here, according to the girl's statement, the "silly old fool insisted on having a clergyman called," and the marriage ceremony performed at once. She tried to put him off till they got to Philadelphia, but he would not listen to any postponement. Indignant at his pertinacity and obstinacy, she forthwith parted with him and came back to New-York, taking her baggage with her. The marvelous infatuation of the Virginian was not cured by the sudden withdrawal of the object of his affections. In pursuit of her he went back to No. 21 Elm-street, and there remained till his money was all gone, and then he gave the proprietor of the den his gold watch and chain to pawn to raise more money. The proprietor pawned the watch and chain, pocketed the money he obtained on them, and kicked their owner out of doors. Langley applied at the Police Head-quarters for redress, saying that he had been swindled first and last out of $1,000. Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter deputed officers Elder, King, Brydan, Easall and Eustace to ferret out the parties and arrest them. The officers on Saturday, took into custody William Howard, the girl Emma, Mary Morris, and her man Jack Russell. About $70 in Virginia money was recovered from an Exchange office kept by a man named St. John, in Chatham-street, which Emma had deposited there for safe-keeping. Out of the proceeds of the same, Howard had purchased a new carpet, a bureau, a set of chairs, and other furniture. The recovered property was handed over to the Police Property Clerk, and the $70 in money restored to Mr. Langley. The prisoners were all taken to Jefferson Market Police Court and committed for examination.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.—A disturbance occurred at a late hour on Friday night in the porter-house kept by Michael Sullivan, in Worth-street, near Mission-place. Officer Brown, of the Sixth Ward, went in to quell the row, and arrested Timothy Flynn, the ringleader. After he had got his prisoner into the street, a party of Flynn's friends pitched into the officer with a view to rescue Flynn. During the fight, Flynn drew a knife and endeavored to cut the officer's throat. Brown received a deep cut under the right ear, extending to the mouth, and his nose was slit in a shocking manner. At this juncture, fortunately, Officers Knight and McCloud rushed to his rescue, and prevented his being murdered outright. The officers arrested Flynn, Hugh Lawrence, Michael Sullivan, and Mary, his wife, and took them to the Station-house. Justice WELSH committed Flynn in default of $2,000 bail, and the other three in default of $500 bail, to answer.

## LONG ISLAND.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—Friday night last a four-story brick building at the corner of Warren and Nevins streets took fire, and was soon consumed. The frame buildings adjoining, on Warren-street, were partially consumed. The brick house was owned by Mrs. FARRELL—loss $3,000. It was occupied by a number of families, and a corner as a barroom. Nearly everything was destroyed. Loss $1,000. No insurance. The frame buildings were owned by WM. A. COIT. Loss $1,000. Insured.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, Mr. GEORGE PEOPLES, of No. 226 Sixth-avenue, New-York, fell from a train of cars in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and received some severe, but not mortal injuries. He fell between two cars, and supported himself a distance of 200 feet, by seizing hold of the brace under the platform, his body against the brake, and legs under it. When taken out, he was much bruised, and almost divested of clothing.

FIRE COMMISSIONER.—A Convention of Firemen was held in Fireman's Hall, Brooklyn, on Friday evening last, when JOHN F. PHILLIPS was elected a Fire Commissioner for the Western District, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. VAN BRUNT.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 118 deaths—Males, 55; Females, 63; Men, 21; Boys, 34; Women, 21; Girls, 42.

Mrs. Olive Baxter, of West Dennis, Mass., in a fit of insanity, last week, strangled her infant child.

It is proposed to establish a Girls' Department in the House of Refuge at Rochester.

A Lodge of the "Sons of Malta" was instituted at Providence on Monday.

Detroit has a population of 70,000. In 1850 it had only 21,000.

### Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

| Places. | Time Feb. 27. | Wind. | Ther. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oswego, N. Y. | A. M. | S. | 45°az | Mild and pleasant. |
| Baltimore, Md. | A. M. | S. W. | 47°az | Warm. |
| New-York | 12M. | S. W. | 42°az | |
| New-York | 8P.M. | S. | 36°az | Clear. |
| Calais, Me. | A. M. | S. | 18°az | Clear. |
| St. John, N.B. | A. M. | N. W. | 9°az | Fine. |
| Sackville, N.S. | A. M. | N. N.E. | 12°az | Clear. |
| Charlottetown | A. M. | S. | 15°az | Clear. |
| Halifax, N.S. | A. M | N. W. | 20°az | Clear. |
| Bangor, Me. | A. M. | — | 24°az | Mild. |
| Cleveland | A. M. | S. | 39°az | Clear. |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | A. M. | S. | 36°az | Clear. |
| Burlington, Ia. | A. M. | — | 40°az | Clear. |
| Fulton, Ill. | A. M. | — | 38°az | Cloudy. |
| Janesville, Wis. | A. M. | — | 40°az | Cloudy. |
| Dubuque, Iowa | A. M. | — | 39°az | Cloudy. |
| Springfield Ill. | A. M. | — | 50°az | Clear. |
| Fre'du Chien | A. M. | — | 41°az | Clear. |
| St. Louis, Mo. | A. M. | — | 48°az | Clear. |
| Rock Island, Ill. | A. M. | — | 38°az | Cloudy. |
| Portage City | A. M. | — | 41°az | Cloudy. |
| Milwaukee, W. | A. M. | — | 40°az | Cloudy. |
| Chicago, Ill. | A. M. | — | 43°az | Cloudy. |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | A. M. | S. W. | 32°az | Clear. |
| Louisville, Ky. | A. M. | S. W. | 40°az | Clear. |
| Detroit, Mich. | A. M. | S. | 5°az | Cloudy. |
| Indianap's, Ind | A. M. | — | 50°az | Clear. |
| Cincinnati, O. | A. M. | S. | 42°az | Clear. |
| Toledo, Ohio | A. M. | — | 47°az | Cloudy. |
| Lafayette, Ind. | A. M. | — | 39°az | Clear. |
| Philadelphia | A. M. | S. S. W. | 39°az | Warm and clear. |
| Boston, Mass. | A. M. | S. | 49°az | Clear and mild. |
| Dunkirk, N.Y. | P. M. | S. | — | Pleasant. |
| Hornellsville | P. M. | W. | 40°az | Cloudy. |
| Elmira, N.Y. | P. M. | E. | 43°az | Clear. |
| Great Bend | P. M. | S. W. | 40°az | Hazy. |
| Port Jervis NY | P. M. | — | — | Clear and pleasant. |
| Newburg, N.Y. | P. M. | S. | 35°az | Clear. |
| Auburn, N.Y. | P. M. | S. | 46°az | Mild. |
| Washington | P. M. | — | 45°az | Balmy & beautiful. |
| | Time Feb 28 | | | |
| Dunkirk, N.Y. | 6P M. | N. W. | — | Warm—stormy |
| Hornellsville | 6P.M. | W. | — | Warm—raining. |
| Elmira, N.Y. | 6P.M. | N. | 46°az | Cloudy. |
| Owego, N.Y. | 6P.M. | — | — | Mild and raining. |
| Port Jarvis | 6P.M. | — | — | Mild and pleasant. |
| Newburg, N.Y. | | S. | — | Moderate—cloudy. |
| New-York | 9P.M. | S. E. | 43°az | Clear and calm. |
| Washington | M. | — | 50°az | Clear and balmy. |


**Great Speed.**

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their LIGHTNING EXPRESS,

Which leaves at 1 and 5 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 6 hours. |
| Baltimore | 12 hours. |
| Washington | 15 hours. |
| Pittsburg | 20 hours. |
| Cleveland | 24 hours. |
| Cincinnati | 36 hours. |
| Louisville | 40 hours. |
| Chicago | 3 to 4 days. |
| St Louis | 3 to 4 days. |

Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with speed equal to the above.

Mark goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for price and time on application to JOHN HOEY,

Adams Express Company, New-York.

**Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York

**Practical Charity:**

A SUGGESTION FOR THE TIMES.

We gentlemen of Gotham well-housed and clothed at ease,
Too little think we of the poor, who roofless, coatless, freeze.
Oh! many a ragged side would thrill with warm and grateful joy,
If to the poor we give the clothes which we no more employ.

We are brothers, we are equals, and the urchin lean and blue,
Who shivers on the corner there, without hat, or coat or shoe,
May some day yet—some 4th of March—at Washington appear,
Declaiming his Inaugural in accents strong and clear.

Oh! keep this truth before your minds, and to the poor dispose,—
Remember we are brothers all,—your worn or faded clothes;
And dealing with SMITH BROTHERS, you may save, and save with pride,
Far more than any Jew would give for the suits you've thrown aside.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

**Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen:* On the night of the 17th inst., my store, No. 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

The above Safe can be seen at our Dépôt in Water-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO., 135, 137 and 139 Water st., and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

**Hill's Hair Dye**—Only 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural in appearance, defying detection, and is the best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and by all Druggists. Also, Infallible Onguent and Floralia for the Hair, Tooth Powder, &c.

**A Social Tea Gathering** will be held in the Lecture Room of the Stanton-st Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Drs. EDDY, THOMSON, WIGGINS, JONES and others. Tickets, 50 cents each, may be obtained at the door.


### MARRIED.

HUDSON—BEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. John Parker, WM. M HUDSON to LOUISE BEACH.

WALL—BERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Dr. Porter, CHARLES WALL to ELIZA A., daughter of Evander Berry.

### DIED.

BUMSTEAD.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 27, ELIZABETH, wife of Jacob C. Bumstead.

The friends of the family, the members of Washington Chapter No. 7, O. of U. A., and of Bunker Hill Engine, No. 32 are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from No. 98 Hester-st., on Monday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Weep not for me my friends most dear,
I am not dead but sleeping here;
As I am now, so you must be
Prepare for death, and follow me.

SPERBECK.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 26, JANE T., wife of Henry A. Sperbeck, aged 43 years.

Her remains were taken to the Evergreen Cemetery yesterday (Sunday) afternoon.

Schenectady, Utica, and California papers please copy.

WALKINGTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 28, after a short illness, Miss SARAH ANN WALKINGTON, in the 48th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, also those of her brother-in-law, Wm. L. Colly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 320 Madison st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 28, GUSTAVUS W. TAYLOR, son of Najah Taylor, Esq., in the 41st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 182 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

GREENLEAF.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 28, Mrs. SARAH GREENLEAF, wife of Rev. J. Greenleaf, aged 64 years.

The funeral services will be attended at the Franklin-av. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

ROSS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 28, FRANK, only son of Timothy B. and Mary E. Ross, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Graham-av

## MISCELLANEOUS.


A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest commendation you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.
S. BREESE Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPICER & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS,
BOWIE-KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. GOODALL & CO., No. 29 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—The Subscriber begs to inform the trade that in consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, he has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, and has concluded to dispose of his entire stock at greatly reduced prices. The early attention of dealers is requested, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May. A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

THE AGENT OF THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY has just received a new assortment of the choicest groups and views ever imported into this country. If you wish to get first choice, come early to their sole depot, at
W. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

WANTED—A DOUBLE SET OF HARNESS, which has been used but little. Any one having the above for sale can mention maker's name and price, addressing a note to Box 1,222 New-York City Post-Office.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at 370 GRELLE'S Clock factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No. 761 Broadway.

LIGHTNING-RODS OF ALL KINDS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.


## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.


HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell a Piano which cost $750 for $375 including rich Stool, in brocade satin. Description, viz: All round corners, back exactly like the front, beautiful bevel top, double carved legs, with pears, grapes, &c.; massive fluted moulding of solid rosewood, all round; costly scalloped pearl keys, most elaborately inlaid with artistic work of vases of plenty, fountains, bouquets, and full, rich piece, superb rosewood case entire; semi-grand action; made and finished in the best manner by one of the most celebrated City makers, and fully guaranteed for two years; three months in use, and perfect, and well worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano, and unexcelled tone and power. Apply at No. 618 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, for three days, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash customer, and boxed if necessary.

ORGAN WANTED.—AN ORGAN SUITABLE FOR a country Church, for which cash will be paid. Any person having the above-named instrument and will furnish the following description, may hear of a purchaser, viz: number of long octaves it has been used in, size of case, number of stops, and lowest possible price. Address by mail to S. B. MERSEREAU, Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

$170.—A FAMILY WANTING MONEY will sell their piano-forte for that amount cash; is a $360 instrument, by the best City makers; beautiful stone, rosewood, 7-octaves, round corners, nearly new, in perfect order, free from any defect whatever. Apply at No. 9 Bayard-st.

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. KNIGHT & SONS, No. 56 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

A CHANCE THAT SELDOM OFFERS.—Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano, metallic frame and finished back; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $475; been used a few months and in perfect order; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.'s (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments, at their manufactory Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.


## STATIONERY.


PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.


## WATCHES AND JEWELERY.


GOLD WATCHES AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
Just received, gold hunting-case English patent levers, $65, and all other styles equally low.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer.
Wholesale and Retail, No. 13 Wall-st., second floor.


## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A situation to do housework; has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland as plain cook; washes and irons well; understands milk and butter; wages $5; also, her niece, a neat girl of 16; minds a baby; sews neatly; is quick at the needle; willing to do light waiting and chamber-work; wages $4 a month; excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Lady, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, situations; one as first rate cook, the other as chamber-maid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; both can wash and iron well; with three years reference from their last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th st., front room, first floor; or address J. M. for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a very competent person, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would be willing to assist in chamberwork in a respectable private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children, or would have no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTant-dressmaker, employment by the day or week; is capable of taking hold in doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can be well recommended by her employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a gentleman's family. She will undertake the thorough charge of the kitchen. Can give the best of City reference, and is but two years out of England. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call, for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Gresham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and soups. Call at No. 230 St. Mark's-place for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands lockesmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; she can give the very best City references. May be seen for this day at her present home, No. 102 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or family sewing. Has no objection to going to the country. Good City and country references given. Inquire at No. 254 7th-av., front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing by a respectable young girl. Can give good reference. Apply for two days at No. — Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, five doors from Butler, going towards Douglas-st., right side.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and boys' clothes, to work by the day, in genteel families. Apply at No. 475, corner of 39th-st. and 9th-av. Can be seen for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West-st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They both understand their business perfectly, and have the best City reference. Call at No. 165 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMART, ACTIVE, TIDY young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter. The lady with whom she lived last will be glad to recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 172 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women: one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress: one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good, plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 136 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 350 6th-av. until suited. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; has the best of City reference; and by another as waitress. Call for two days at No. 28 3d-av., corner 9th-st., in the Millinery.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing, &c., of a family, by a young woman well recommended. Call at No. 191 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at any time between 8 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing, has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, A RESPECTABLE Protestant Swisswoman wishes a situation, Brooklyn preferred. Can give good City reference. Address SWITZERLAND, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant girl; she is a good washer and ironer, and speaks a little English. Call at No. 104 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 16th-st.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently, and his wife an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 233 Church-st., one door from Canal.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—A SUPERIOR SELECtion of Protestant and other domestics of that respectable and intelligent class for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, has so long had the reputation for providing, may now be found waiting at this extensive establishment. The selection comprises some of the most experienced, reliable and well-informed class of Protestant nurses. Also thorough cooks, laundresses, waiters and general housemaids; and though many of those servants have served in the first families in this country and Europe, their wages will be found moderate. N. B.—Special attention given to country orders.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FEMALE SERVANTS, experienced in various branches of domestic housework, with good City references and at moderate wages, cannot fail to get well suited by calling early today at WERLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No. 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts. A number of smart Protestant girls on hand for City and country.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 20 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape house; also, the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments—the care and management of green and hot-house plants, laying out of grounds and gardening in general; can produce the best recommendation for the same from his last employer, whom he has served five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, at this office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MOST CAPABLE GIRL WITH excellent City reference, a situation as laundress in all its branches; can do up shirts in a magnificent style, also fluting and finery; will do chamberwork if required. Wages $7. Also, a regular waitress and chambermaid, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle. Wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or address by note.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A very respectable young man, (a German;) has filled the capacity both in Europe and this country; has had the care of hot-houses; fully understands the business in all its branches; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. H., Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; is a good cook, baker of bread, cakes, and pies, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 191 14th st., corner of 8th av., first floor, over the Bank. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young girl; best City reference. Apply at No. 45 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women, one as nurse and seamstress one as chambermaid and waitress; also by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and a very nice Protestant German girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TEN FIRST CLASS CANVASSERS for the City of New-York, and one for every 50,000 inhabitants for all other territory in the United States not yet supplied, to sell Wrights' Patent Sectional Spring Bed bottoms. Must give the best of reference and give good security in the sum of $100 to $300 for the property necessary to be in their possession. This may be a steady business for ten years. Inquire at Nos. 387, 389 and 391 1st-av., office on second floor.

WANTED—PERSONS TO CANVASS IN THE City and country for a well established and popular periodical. To persons of intelligence and gentlemanly address the present will afford a good opportunity for respectable and profitable employment. Address Box No. 1,396 Post Office, New-York, or apply at No. 9 Spruce-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—FOREMEN.—SEVERAL EXPERIenced foremen of tracklayers to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Co., No 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—COOK—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family. Inquire at No. 212 West 23d st., this day, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at No. 95 East 31st st. One who understands plain cooking preferred.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN A WHOLEsale hardware store; low wages first year, and must reside with his parents. Applicant will address Box 3,288.

## INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A COURSE OF 26 free lessons in the French language is offered to the ladies of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and any other places, by Professor DUBOIS, at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway.

Prof. DUBOIS, taking into consideration the accusation the ladies are charged with, viz.: To have by their extravagance caused the panic, and ruined many husbands, comes forward to teach them French, free, gratis, for nothing. But, if any gentleman comes, he will have to pay one dollar. (besides his book.)

Lessons every TUESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, from 12 to 1 o'clock. The first lesson will be given on TUESDAY, March 2.

N. B. The instruction book, $1, is the only expense for the whole course. To avoid inconvenience only 500 tickets will be delivered.

Apply daily for tickets and books at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, where Prof DUBOIS himself will attend to the ladies, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

$1.—WRITING CLASSES.—MR PAINE, NO. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, forms several new writing-classes this week, at prices from $1 to $3. Book keeping, $10, time unlimited, or three months (72 lessons) in penmanship and commercial arithmetic for $10. Gov. King says Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

$15.—BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING, to prepare gentlemen practically for business. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will commence a cheap term this day and evening, at only $15 for a full commercial course. Regular terms, $25. Four $15 seats vacant. Also, one $10 seat for book keeping.

FIRST OF MARCH.—NEW PUPILS WILL BE received this day and evening for instruction and penmanship, book-keeping and arithmetic, at greatly reduced charges. Apply at the rooms Nos. 382 and 900 Broadway. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Mons. JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,805 Post office, New-York.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14, 1857. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and academies supplied with competent teachers for every department of literature and science; schools with pupils, books, pianos, &c., parents with circulars, and teachers with positions. For sale, a Girls' Day School, near New-York; income $-50 rent $66; price $175. Address SMITH & BOYD.

## TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, to go South—one who is qualified to teach Latin, French and Music, and the ordinary branches of an English education. Address Box No. 1,777 City Post-Office, giving name and reference.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with fine rooms and board in a private family; house first-class, very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, a large room and closet, with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, may be had with an European lady, in a private family; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address C. J. E., *Times* office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and servant in a private family of undoubted respectability, where good plain living and pleasant society can be found, by persons of the same standing. Address, for two days, WOODWARD, at New-York *Times* office.

PRIVATE BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of 3 rooms, with hall room. Apply at No 59 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
*From the Boston Journal.*
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

### FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.

Two two-story and attic basement and sub-cellar Frame Houses, on west side Hampden-st., 345 feet north of Lafayette-av.

Also, the two three story Phil. brick Nos. 166 and 174 Canton-st., about 400 feet south of Fulton-av.

Also, the splendid three-story, Phil. brick, with 18 feet court-yard, No. 1 Lafayette-av., near Flatbush av.

All first-class. Only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars.

Will be sold low.
Apply to
WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, (owner,)
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WALL-STREET PROPERTY.—In consequence of the Home Insurance Company having decided to remove to Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, (building formerly occupied by Messrs. BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co.) The property No. 4 Wall-st., now occupied by them, is offered for sale. It is a building of the best and most substantial kind, built by the Company for their especial use and convenience—spacious fire proof vaults, improved hot water heating apparatus through three stories of the building. The lot is 22 x 48, the building covers the whole lot. The property adjoins the Bank of the Republic, and is the first building east of Broadway on the south side of the street. Possession given on or before the 1st May next. For price, terms, &c. apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE LOW.—A three-story brick house, with brown-stone basement, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water gas, range &c., &c. No. 41 Smith-st., within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; first mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Also, a two story brick cottage, corner of Claremont and Park avs, for only $3,000; very little cash wanted. Also the first-class three-story brick house, with brown-stone basement, and modern improvements, No. 129 Vanderbilt-av. Apply to JAMES MILLER, No. 554 Broadway, New-York.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water-closets, marble mantels stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th-st., near 2d-av; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to G. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house, never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY, high basement house, in 49th st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements three parlors deep, 20x82, lot 100; 8th av. cars start within 140 feet of the house. Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500. $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAWmills; buzz saws, for cutting shingles and laths; a good water-power, steady the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Canaan, 9 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Silvermill River; the grist-mills is 30 by 70 feet, driven by two over-shot water-wheels. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises. N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage.
C. C. SAUNDERS.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in from of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 14 West 37th st., near 6th-av.; the lot is about 24 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches deep; the house 20 feet by 54. Has three rooms deep, and fur-nished with side lights to middle rooms, private stairs, gas, bath, laundry, &c. Apply to J. W. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house on the north side of 17th st., No. 148, between 1st and 2d avs., opposite Stuyvesant-square. The house is 14x55 feet, with bay window and all the modern improvements. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. COCKS, next door.

FOR SALE—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 93, 93½, 95 and 97 West 26th st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; lots 22x98 feet 9 inches; houses brick, 22x28, three stories, basement and under-cellar, in good repair; Croton water on each floor, well calculated to accommodate small families.
C. FORRESTER,
No. 30 Sheriff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TERMS EASY—Nos. 73 and 75 7th-st., near 2d-av. The houses are four-story and basement, first class, having been constructed to accommodate the present occupants. Would be suitable for a large boarding house, or will be disposed of separately. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st., near 3d av., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT high-stoop house, No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., near Madison-square, in perfect order; 21x55 feet all the way up, with all modern improvements. Price $14,000; mortgage for $10,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK FRONT houses and lots, Nos. 276, 278 and 280 3d-st. Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 61 and 63 Avenue D. Also, the brick house No. 107 Cherry-street. The above will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 69 William-st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE, Murray Hill, a four-story stone-front and high stoop house. Also, for sale or to lease, four four story stone-front and high stoop houses in 34th-st., east of Lexington-av. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND CONSISTING of three lots, fronting on two streets, in the neighborhood of Chatham-square; well adopted for manufacturing purposes; will be sold low or exchanged for goods, stocks or bonds and mortgages, or a place in the country. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY

## AUCTION SALES.

### AUCTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 3,

A LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN IMPORTER AND JOBBER'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS, [BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.]

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of MESSRS ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL, No. 324 Broadway, (next door to the Broadway Theatre,) [By order of Isaac C. Kendall, Esq., Assignee.]

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS contained in said store, comprising full lines of

| | |
|---|---|
| HOSIERY, | DRESS GOODS, |
| BROADCLOTHS, | CASSIMERES, |
| DOESKINS, | SILKS, |
| SATINS, | VESTINGS, |
| WHITE GOODS, | LINENS, |
| SHEETINGS, | PRINTS, |
| SHIRTINGS, | LAWNS, |
| CASHMERES. | |

And every article to be found in a first-class Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing House

All in good order, and all to be sold without any reserve, to close the trust.

EVERY LOT ON THE CATALOGUE WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD FOR CASH ON DELIVERY, and the particular attention of the Dry Goods Jobbing and Retail Trade is invited to the inducements offered by this free and unrestricted sale.

Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER, SHORT TIME IN USE.—H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four story dwelling-house situated No. 51 West 16th st. near 5th av. containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture—Rich velvet carpets; three magnificent rosewood parlor suits, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy, Voltaire and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin-wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satin wood; rosewood secretary, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands; splendid 7 octave rosewood premium piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instruments ever made; richly embossed cover and stool; French plate mirrors; expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also a great variety of superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture—Rich velvet carpets; three magnificent rosewood parlor suits, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy, Voltaire and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin-wood, very expensively carved, elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satin wood rosewood secretary, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands; splendid 7 octave rosewood premium piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instruments ever made; richly embossed cover and stool; French plate mirrors; expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also a great variety of superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture—Rich velvet carpets; three magnificent rosewood parlor suits, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy, Voltaire and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin-wood, very expensively carved;

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 20th day of February, to the 27th day of February, 1858: Men, 75; Women, 81; Boys, 191; Girls, 156: Total, 503*. Adults, 156; Children, 347; Males, 266; Females, 237; Colored Persons, 9.

DISEASES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess | 1 | Enlargement of the Heart | 3 |
| Apoplexy | 4 | Erysipelas | 8 |
| Apoplexy, Sero's | 2 | Fever, Hectic | 1 |
| Bleeding | 9 | Fever, Nervous | 1 |
| Bleeding, Lungs | 1 | Fever, Puerperal | 8 |
| Bleeding, Nose | 1 | Fever, Remit'nt | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 17 | Fever, Scarlet | 28 |
| Burned or scald | 4 | Fever, Typhoid | 2 |
| Cancers | 4 | Fever, Typhus | 2 |
| Casualties | 1 | Fracture of the Skull | 1 |
| Cholera Infant | 1 | Heart, Dis. of | 1 |
| Cong. of Brain | 6 | Hernia | 1 |
| Cong. of Lungs | 3 | Hernia, Strangulated | 1 |
| Consumption | 69 | Hooping Cough | 4 |
| Convulsions, Infantile | 37 | Inflam. Bowels | 5 |
| Croup | 16 | Inflam. of Brain | 1 |
| Cyanosis | 2 | Inflam. Heart | 2 |
| Debility, Adult | 3 | Inflam. of Lungs | 32 |
| Debility, Infant | 6 | Inflam of Stom'h | 6 |
| Diabetes | 1 | Inflam. Throat | 1 |
| Diarrhœa | 4 | Intussurception of Intestines | 1 |
| Dropsy | 1 | Killed or Mur'd by Shooting | 1 |
| Dropsy in the Chest | 1 | Lock Jaw | 1 |
| Dropsy in Head | 27 | Lues Venerea | 3 |
| Dropsy in Heart | 2 | Lungs, Dis. of | 1 |
| Delirium | 1 | Malformation | 1 |
| | | Marasmus, Adult | 1 |
| | | Marasmus, Infl. | 21 |
| | | Measles | 26 |
| | | Old age | 7 |
| | | Poison by Laud. | 1 |
| | | Premature Birth | 8 |
| | | Rheumatism | 2 |
| | | Scrofula | 3 |
| | | Scurvy | 1 |
| | | Small-pox | 21 |
| | | Stillborn | 46 |
| | | Strangulation by a piece of meat | 1 |
| | | Teething | 3 |
| | | Ulceration of the Bowels | 1 |
| | | Ulceration of the Lungs | 1 |
| | | Ulceration of the Stomach | 1 |
| | | Ulceration of the Throat | 1 |
| | | Vomiting | 1 |
| | | Total | 503 |

* Increase this week—30.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Feb. 2, 1858

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK GIRLS AND BROOKLYN BOYS.—This is the title of a new, novel and eccentric local drama, from the pen of WM. B. ENGLISH, Esq., which is to be produced at PURDY'S National Theatre, to-night, with new scenery, from Brooklyn and New-York views, &c., &c., and the entire strength of the Company, appearing in it: Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. E. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss FANNY HERRING, Miss JULIA DALY: the Carlo Family, with the addition of Mr. J. L. BARRITT from BURTON'S, Mr. G. BROOKES from the Broadway, and Mr. MELVILLE, from Boston. The Pantomime of "The Magic Hands" and the nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," make up the bill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Housekeepers may interest themselves by a visit to Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street, who, notwithstanding the great advance in domestic goods, are selling fine Allendale sheeting, 11-4 wide, at 1s. 3d. per yard; fine English long cloths at 6¼ cents per yard; also, pure Irish linens as low as 2s. per yard; fine damask diaper cloths, (pure flax,) 2 yards wide, at 4s. per yard; and, in fact, through the whole catalogue of housekeepers' goods their prices are far less than those quoted in the jobbing trade.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admitted to be the greatest alterative medicine in the world. Their effect upon the system is not violent, but mild and painless, and the facility with which they regulate the disordered stomach and bowels, and restore the animal fluids to a healthy, life-sustaining condition, places them immeasurably in advance of all other internal remedies.

[Advertisement.]

BEYOND ALL EXAMPLE ATTRACTIVE.—Three pieces in one day at BARNUM'S. Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD in an admirable one this afternoon. Little CORDELIA HOWARD in two this evening. Little CORDELIA in a hornpipe, and takes three separate parts in one piece. Never was the Museum so full of entertainments. Afternoon and evening are now equally excellent.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with GURNEY.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A real remedy for Asthma has been found in JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy, prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-street, Boston. It has never failed to give relief even in the most severe cases.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Is efficacious in cases of dyspepsia, cholera, gout, gravel, &c.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Will afford relief in cases of diseases of bowels, kidneys, &c.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—Sold by all druggists, grocers, &c., in the Union. Quarts 75c.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Invigorates and exhilarates, but never intoxicates.

# NEW-JERSEY.

CENTRAL RAILROAD EXTENSION—MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.—In pursuance of a call issued by Mayor WESCOTT, at the request of the Common Council, a meeting of citizens of Jersey City was held at Park Hall Friday evening, for the purpose of an expression upon the proposed extension of the New-Jersey Central Railroad to Jersey City. The meeting was organized by the election of E. B. WAKEMAN, Esq., Chairman, and Mr. T. C. RUGGLES, Secretary. Speeches were made by the Chairman, and Messrs. A. A. HARDENBERGH, S. B. RANSOM and WURT, in which statements were made relative to the business of the road; many reasons given why it should be extended to Jersey City, and the advantages set forth that would thereby accrue to the business of Hudson County. At the conclusion of the speeches the following resolutions were reported by a Committee appointed to draft them, and were passed by the meeting:

*Whereas*, Efforts are now being made to procure the passage of a bill authorizing the extension of the Central Railroad from Elizabethtown to some point at or near Jersey City, therefore be it

*Resolved*, As the unanimous expression of this meeting, that the citizens of Jersey City are greatly in favor of the proposed extension, whereby the resources of our city and county would be more fully developed, and employment given to our people.

*Resolved*, That our Senator and Representatives in the House of Assembly be urgently and earnestly requested to aid by their voice and votes the bill now pending for the Central Railroad extension.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 27.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | Tenn. State 6s, '90 | 89¾ | 10 | Erie Railroad | 32½ |
| 10,000 | do | 89¾ | 200 | do | s3 32¾ |
| 500 | Virginia 6s | 92½ | 300 | do | s3 33 |
| 1,000 | do | 92½ | 150 | do | 33¾ |
| 1,000 | N. C. State 6s | 84¼ | 50 | do | s10 33½ |
| 3,000 | Missouri State 6s | 83¾ | 50 | do | b10 33½ |
| 5,000 | do | s60 83 | 620 | do | 33 |
| 40,000 | do | 83½ | 10 | Hud. Riv. R. R | 30¾ |
| 30,000 | do | b30 83¾ | 690 | do | s3 30½ |
| 5,000 | Cal. State 7s, '75 | 83 | 100 | do | b10 30¾ |
| 1,000 | C. 7 per cts | 97½ | 100 | do | 30¾ |
| 6,000 | N. Y. C. R. 6's | 89½ | 100 | do | s10 30½ |
| 3,000 | N. Y. C. Bs. 1876 | 97 | 100 | do | b10 30¾ |
| 5,000 | Hud. R. R. 1st Mtg. | 91½ | 160 | do | 30¾ |
| 10,000 | do | 98 | 200 | do | 30½ |
| 1,000 | Har. R. R. 1st M. | 83 | 200 | do | b30 31 |
| 1,000 | do | 82 | 100 | do | b10 31 |
| 1,000 | Harlem 3d m. bs | 50¾ | 1040 | Harlem R. R | 15 |
| 35,000 | R. R. Bs. '86 bs | 70 | 25 | do | s30 15¾ |
| 10,000 | do | 70¾ | 50 | do | b30 15½ |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cent. R. R b | 95 | 191 | Har. R. R. Pref. | 24 |
| 88 | Ill. Cent. J. R. | 105 | 200 | Reading R. R | s60 62 |
| 1,000 | T. H. & A. 2d m. | 44 | 800 | do | b60 63 |
| 27,000 | La C. & M. L. G. b | 37 | 200 | do | b60 62½ |
| 5,000 | E. R. R. b '71 | 56½ | 100 | do | s60 62¾ |
| 3,000 | M. & M. 2d m 10 b. | 78 | 100 | do | s60 62¾ |
| 50 | Am. Ex. Bank | 103½ | 550 | do | 62¾ |
| 10 | Hanover Bank | 88 | 650 | M. S. & N. Ia. R. R. | 28½ |
| 7 | Corn Exchange Bk. | 98 | 100 | do | b30 28¾ |
| 70 | Market Bank | 101 | 169 | do | 28¾ |
| 140 | Canton Company | 24½ | 100 | do | b60 29 |
| 100 | do | b60 24¾ | 100 | do | b30 28¾ |
| 200 | do | 24¾ | 100 | M. So. & N. Ia p.s. | s30 48¾ |
| 120 | Del & Hud. Can Co. | 113½ | 50 | do | 48¾ |
| 50 | Cumb. Coal Co | b3 21 | 350 | Ill. Cen. R. R | 98½ |
| 200 | do | b3 20¾ | 182 | Cle. & Pitts R. R | 16 |
| 65 | Pacific Mail St. Co. | 63 | 200 | do | 17 |
| 30 | do | 62¾ | 175 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 91½ |
| 15 | do | 62¾ | 20 | do | 91¾ |
| 100 | Cary Improv. Co. | b30 8¾ | 400 | Cleve. & Tole. R. R. | 49½ |
| 320 | New-York Cen. R. | 87½ | 200 | do | 49¾ |
| 200 | do | b30 88 | 200 | do | b30 50¾ |
| 160 | do | b10 88 | 100 | Panama R. R. | b3 105¾ |
| 120 | do | 88 | 550 | Chic. & Rock Isl. R. | 79¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 88 | 400 | do | s60 79¾ |
| 160 | do | s10 88 | 100 | do | s60 79½ |
| 400 | do | b30 88½ | 220 | do | 80 |
| 200 | do | b30 88½ | 110 | La Crosse & Mill. R. | 11 |
| 815 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 39¾ | 50 | do | s30 10¾ |
| 15 | do | 39¾ | 330 | do | 10¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bds. | 95¼ | 500 | Harlem Railroad | 15½ |
| 2,000 | do | b5 95¾ | 100 | Reading R. R | 63 |
| 3,000 | Harlem R. 1st mt | 82 | 100 | do | s60 63 |
| 5,000 | Erie 3d Mt Bs. '83 | 87½ | 550 | do | s20 63 |
| 25,000 | Read Rit. Bds. '86 | 70¾ | 25 | M. So. & N. Ind'a. R | 29¾ |
| 5,000 | La C. & M. L. G. b | 36 | 50 | do | 30 |
| 20 | Pacific M. Steam. Co. | 63 | 10 | M. S. & N. Ia. p. s. | 50¾ |
| 780 | Cumb. Coal Co. | 20¾ | 100 | do | 51 |
| 60 | Canton Company | 24½ | 8 | Galena & Chic. R. R. | 92½ |
| 200 | Cary Imp. Co | b60 8¾ | 100 | do | 93 |
| 200 | do | b30 8¾ | 300 | Cle. & To. R. R | 50¾ |
| 1050 | N. Y. C. R. R. Bs. | 90¼ | 88 | do | 50¾ |
| 400 | do | 90 | 340 | do | 50¾ |
| 250 | do | s10 90 | 100 | do | b30 50¾ |
| 200 | do | 90¾ | 100 | do | b30. 50¾ |
| 250 | Erie Railroad | 33¾ | 100 | C. & Rock Isl. R. R. | 81 |
| 260 | do | 33¾ | 100 | do | 81¾ |
| 200 | do | 33¾ | 100 | do | b7 81¾ |
| 200 | do | b10 34 | 100 | do | 81¾ |
| 75 | do | 34 | 100 | do | b10 81¾ |
| 350 | Hud. River R. R. | b30 32¾ | 300 | do | 82 |
| 200 | do | 32¾ | 20 | do | 82½ |
| 300 | do | b10 32¾ | 50 | do | s10 82 |
| 100 | do | 32¾ | 17 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | 11 |
| 300 | do | b10 32¾ | 200 | Milw. & Miss. R. R. | 40 |
| 10 | Sixth-av. Railroad | 105 | | | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Marshall County, Illinois, 6s.....Int. add. 51½
$5,000 Mercer County, Illinois, 6s.....Int. add. 51¾
$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo 7s.....Int. add. 77½
$3,000 Little Miami R. R. 6s.....Int. add. 76½
$5,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. R 7s..Int. add. 75
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton 1st M. 7s. Int. add. 71
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton 2d M. 8s. Int. add. 40
$7,000 Breckenridge Ky. Coal Co.....Int. add 100
$2,000 Bonds State Missouri 6s.....Int. add. 82¾
$1,000 Bond of Tenn. and Ala R. Co. 6s. Int. add. 66
$2,000 Bonds State Tennessee 6s.....Int. add. 88½
$3,000 1st M. bds. G. W. (Ill.) R Co. 10s. Idt. add. 10
$1,000 Bond City of Milwaukee 6s.....Int. add. 50
$3,000 1st M. bds. Mil. & Horicon R. 8s. Int. add. 10½
$5,000 Bds. C., St. P. & F. du L. R. Co. 8s. Int. add. 18
$10,000 1st M. bds. Mil. and Hor. R. Co. Int. add. 44
$4,000 Northern Indiana R. R 7s.....Int. add. 37½
$3,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. 7s. Int. add 37½
$3,000 Clev., Paynes. & Ash. R.R 7s. Int. add. 75¼
$3,000 Clev., Paynes. & Ash. R.R. 2d M. 7s. Int. add. 83¼
$2,000 Galena and Chi. R. R. 2d M. 7s. Int. add. 83¼
$310 Union Mutual Ins. scrip.....48¾
$200 Great Western Insurance scrip of 1857.. 50
$980 Sun Mutual Insurance scrip of 1852..... 71¾
$1,510 Sun Mutual Insurance scrip of 1852..... 56
$490 Sun Mutual Insurance scrip of 1855..... 49½
$1,240 Sun Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856..... 47¾
$70 Sun Mutual Insurance scrip of 1857..... 44¾
$6,000 Ohio State 5s, due 1865.....Flat. 94½
$5,000 Chi. St. Paul & Fon du Lac. R. 8s. Flat. 20
20 shares Cleve. Columbus and Cin. R. R..... 97
15 shares Atlantic Bank..... 73
50 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R..... 11
20 shares Harlem R. R..... 15
50 shares Stonington R. R..... 47
50 shares Stonington R. R..... 46½
20 shares Irving Bank..... 93
10 shares Atlantic Bank..... 69½
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank..... 98
10 shares Park Bank..... 105½
5 shares Hanover Bank..... 87
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co..... 99½
50 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R..... 10¾
200 shares Hudson River R. R. (hypothecated)... 31
25 shares Hudson River R. R..... 31¼
39 shares Galena and Chicago R. R..... 91½
10 shares Metropolitan Bank..... 103¾
10 shares Astor Fire Ins. Co..... 120

MONDAY, March 1—A. M.

The Money and Cotton news from England to Saturday, Feb. 13, telegraphed from the steamer *America* at Halifax, is such as to impart additional buoyancy to our own market for Cotton and Stock securities, and to further cheapen the value of Money and the rates of Foreign Exchange. The sudden reduction of the Bank of England to 3 ℔ cent., after a single week's trial of 3½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, was unexpected on this side, though it seems to have created little surprise in London, where the impossibility of employing money over 2½ or 3 ℔ cent. had prepared money-dealers and the public for the new concession at the Bank. The effect of the proceedings of Parliament in regard to the French refugee question appears to have passed altogether from financial circles, and the Funds were again over 96 ℔ cent. The trade and speculative demand for Cotton during the week reached 75,000 bales, at enhanced and yet enhancing prices, the market leaving off with a strong tone. A good demand continued for prime parcels of Wheat, while Flour and Indian Corn were lower—the first quite depressed in the demand. The details of the financial and market advices by this arrival, which reached this port at a late hour last evening, will be found in another place.

To the budget of good news from Europe, published this morning, we have to add the arrival on Saturday afternoon of the California mail steamer packet of Feb. 5 with $1,640,429 in gold for New-York, against $1,269,136 by the corresponding mail steamer last year. This is the fourth arrival within the new year, which has brought *an increase of about thirty per cent.* on the united receipts of 1857 at New-York, the figures standing as follows:

| Packets. | 1858. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| Of Dec. 20 | $1,607,440 | $1,269,177 |
| Of Jan. 5 | 1,565,779 | 1,168,510 |
| Of Jan. 20 | 1,348,507 | 1,097,807 |
| Of Feb. 5 | 1,640,429 | 1,269,136 |
| Total four steamers | $6,162,155 | $4,804,638 |
| Increase in 1858 | | $1,357,525 |

The direct shipments from San Francisco to England have also kept steadily up, and although the present mail advises that the receipts of Dust from the Mines were at the moment light, the practical fact appears to be that *the production of Gold in California, as in Australia*, is gradually on the increase, although not wanted for the general ease of the money centres of Europe or the United States, to which the previous production, so unaccountably scattered by excessive enterprise and commercial speculation, is now tending, in excess of the trade demand. We remark, too, on a San Francisco authority, that much of the new Gold now coming forward is the result of quartz mining, the improvements in the machinery for which have rendered the business not only steady and remunerative, but a matter of calculation rather than chance. The general markets at San Francisco, with the exception of Flour and other Breadstuffs, were dull, and in Eastern merchandise still overstocked. Financially, the *Bulletin* reports

"During the past fortnight money has been scarce in trade, and the obligations contracted for this steamer being limited, the demand in the market is not urgent, stagnation in both business and finance being the feature of the day. The condition of our State finances must prove of continued interest to those holding her securities, and it is gratifying to notice the prosperous state of the treasury where all demands are paid in cash, and the odious system of Scrip no longer in vogue. The best assurance that holders of California's indebtedness can have that she is in earnest about meeting her liabilities must consist in the fact that the State is now on the cash basis. There is an entire conviction that the Executive and Legislature now in session will suffer no act to pass that will have a tendency to impair the present judicious condition of finance, while very many old evils are being eradicated. The popular prejudice against money lenders has induced some members of the Legislature to offer and advocate a law to prevent usury, and appropriate bills have been referred to committees. We should regard the passage of any act on the subject as unfortunate. The opposition to what are considered unjustifiable high rates of interest, prevailing in this State, must naturally induce a desire for their abatement, leading some legislators to advocate the fallacy of restricting the operations of borrowers and lenders. There should be no great anxiety on the subject, however, as it is scarcely possible that California will make such a retrograde movement in political economy. There is some prospect that the present unjust law of Attachment will be modified during the present session. Public opinion is evidently strongly in favor of providing for an equitable distribution of the assets of involuntary insolvents, and bills with that object in view are now in the hands of committees. Bulkhead projectors are overwhelming the Capitol with their favorite schemes, to the effect, thus far, rather to excite a repugnance to any legislation on the subject. It is one of such importance as to preclude any other than proper action, public attention to the matter having been fully aroused by the grand struggle among the different competitors for the work. It is doubtful whether anything will be consummated during the present session. The funding of the outstanding city scrip, issued by the old City Corporation, and once rejected by the Randolph Commissioners, is receiving attention. It is believed that the necessary act will be passed shortly. An effort to close up the sale of what is known as city slip property, made in December, 1853, is being made with promise of success. The disappointment of the holders of San Francisco Fire and Civil Bonds at not being paid their January coupons, as stipulated in New-York, is much to be regretted. Their non-payment was in consequence of judicial proceedings instituted by the Fund Commissioners against the Board of Supervisors. The Court thus far have sustained the action of the latter body, and over half the interest has been paid, with difference of exchange, by the County Treasurer. A legal adjudication of this controversy is necessary to settle official responsibility, and it is unfortunate that creditors have been put to inconvenience, although it is difficult to see how such could have been avoided. There will be no delay in the settlement."

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week denotes a continued and large decrease in the importation of both Dry Goods and General Merchandise. The total entries the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2.111,474, against $5,505,238 the last week of February, 1857. As the calendar month is now closed, we hope to be able in a few days to present the official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade, together with our usual tables of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York since the beginning of the current fiscal or Treasury year; and, therefore, omit this morning the informal summary by weeks. We remark, however, that *the falling off* on the import list since the 1st January only *reaches about twenty-six and a half millions of dollars*. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods the past week amounted to $914,757, against $1,619,308 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie direct was $128,114, against $26,031 same week last year, and *vid* Boston $254,000. The Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $3,420,961, against $3,360,033 at the close of the previous week. Some further parcels of Gold have come in from the interior by express, which more than balance the outgo, and the probability is that the Bank average for the week, on the statement to be made up this afternoon, will stand quite as good, if not a little better than last Monday, without the aid of the California arrival on Saturday afternoon. The previous weekly reserve averaged $31,416,976. The Banks, with the aid of the $1,640,429 just in from California, must hold to-day about THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS. And under such a state of things, and with only a moderate improvement in those branches of general trade which usually create mercantile bills for discount at this season of the year, it is scarcely necessary to repeat that the market for money continues easy and the rates extremely moderate, particularly when placed at call on first-class collateral like State Stocks and well-established dividend-paying Bonds and Shares. The terms, in this way, are made from 5 to 6 ℔ cent., in other cases 7 ℔ cent. at call, and from 6 to 7½ on prime short bills. Bond and Mortgage on improved City real estate 7 ℔ cent., subject to a corporation tax upon the lender of 1½ ℔ cent. We learn that occasionally deposits are left with first-rate Brokers as low as 4 ℔ cent., and further exchanges of Gold for Treasury Bills have been made with the Sub-Treasurer at 3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The present news from Europe and the continued accumulation of Specie in all the Atlantic Cities, and of idle deposits in the banks of the interior cities, strengthen the impression that the Secretary of the Treasury will get all the money he wants of the $5,000,000 proposed for the 15th inst., on his Bills, bearing, like the first issue of $6,000,000, only 3 ℔ cent interest. If ever a great Government deserved to get money cheap, not only from the vast and unincumbered resources of the country, but from the good conduct of the Federal Treasury on the Public debt, at all times and under all circumstances, and by all parties, it is that of the United States. Thirty years ago the President had great difficulty to induce our Foreign creditors to surrender for redemption an old three ℔ cent stock, and since then the National wealth and revenues have been more than quintupled.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York Central Shares | 86¾@85¾@91½ |
| New-York and Erie | 34⅜@37⅜@31½@34¾ |
| Missouri Sixes | 84@83@83¼ |
| Tennessees | 88¾ @90 @89⅜ |
| Reading | 62@65@61⅜@63¼ |
| Rock Island | 79@82@79@82½ |
| Panama | 103¾@106¼@104 @105¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 61@62@60@63 |
| Illinois Central | 96 @97¾@99 |
| Illinois Central Bonds | 94¼@93¾ @95½ |
| Michigan Southern | 26@31¾@28¾@30¾ |
| Hudson River | 28¾@32@30@33¼ |
| Cumberland | 18¾@20@19 @21 |
| California 7s | 80½@81 @82 @83 |
| La Crosse Land Grant | 34@33¾@39@38 |

The dealings of the week were varied from the almost uniform upward movement of the previous fortnight by a reaction against the market on Thursday and Friday, (signs of which were manifest on Wednesday afternoon,) to the extent of from 1 to 3 ℔ cent. on the general list, and as much as 5@6 ℔ cent. on New-York and Erie Shares. The decline, however, with the exception named, was fully recovered on Saturday; and in Erie the recovery was about 3 ℔ cent. from the lowest sales. In the afternoon, the temper of the dealings toward a general rise became more excited than ever, and the outside figures quoted above only partially reflect the buoyancy of the market. Some sales of New-York Central shares were made on short option to the buyer at 92 ℔ cent., a rise of 5 ℔ cent. from Friday, and 6½ ℔ cent. from the lowest sales of the week. The advance in this and some other stocks on the morning sales was from 3 to 4 ℔ cent., although no intimation of the Foreign news had yet reached the Street. Indeed the steamer had not reached Halifax at 5 o'clock. The aggregate business of the week is the largest reported since the crisis of last Fall. The demand for a number of the non-dividend shares and a few of the Railway Bonds, which have so rapidly advanced of late, was pretty well supplied early in the week by real holders who had seen them through the panic or had bought at panic prices—and this fact, together with some over-speculations by Street parties or weak margins, led to the reaction just noticed. But on Saturday, this supply of stocks seemed all at once to have been absorbed or redistributed to strong hands, and on the upward turn prices recovered and even passed all previous quotations, more rapidly than they went down. The steadiness in State Stocks, and the orders from good parties for other established dividend securities, are the better test of the strength of the market, and the probability would seem to be that some ten or fifteen of these, rating at present from 82 to 95 ℔ cent., will soon make their way to par. It will be remembered that, compared with 1852-'53, the list of reliable bonds and shares now selling at and above 100, is yet quite limited, embracing only part of the Bank stocks, New-York, Ohio and Kentucky States Delaware and Hudson, New-York Central 7 ℔ cent. Convertible Bonds—while the 8 ℔ cent. shares have only reached 92—Hartford and New-Haven, New-Jersey Transportation and Panama: the last only recently obtaining this position.

The city of Utica is now authorized by a law of the New-York Legislature, obtained to remedy a previous defect, to pay the interest upon its railway issue of Bonds, $100,000, upon which default was made by the railway itself last Fall. Information on the subject can be had of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of 192 miles main line, 43 miles branch line and 28 miles side track | $7,703,330 |
| Materials for operating | 184,257 |
| Means held against floating debt | 347,925 |
| Together | $8,235,512 |
| Funded debt | $4,268,500 |
| Floating debt | 526,339 |
| Shares issued | 3,440,673—$8,235,512 |

| | Passengers. | Freight. | Mails | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 | $399,089 65 | $469,919 76 | $13,808 48 | $882 817 89 |
| 1856 | 227,609 74 | 441,634 04 | 11,228 70 | 680,474 48 |
| Increase | $171,479 91 | $28,285 72 | $2,579 78 | $202 343 41 |

The above is a synopsis of the forthcoming pamphlet report of the Board of Directors. The floating debt, it is stated, has been reduced $100,000, by the cash means on hand, since the report was made up. The Funded Debt of the concern consists of

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgage 8 ℔ cents on Main Line | $2,500,000 |
| Reduced by Sinking Fund | 184,000—$2 316 000 |
| Second Mortgage, 10 ℔ cents | 900.000 |
| First Mortgage Southwest Branch | 350,000 |
| City Bonds of Milwaukee | 534,000 |
| Income Bonds of 1859 | 468,000 |
| Together | $4,268,500 |

The first mortgages on the whole 263 miles amount to $2,866,000, or about $11,000 a mile. The second mortgage on the main line is equal to about $3,000 a mile additional.

In regard to the Cary Improvement shares, now dealt in at the Stock Exchange, the *Tribune* reports from a well-advised Boston authority, we presume:

"The property consists of a large and valuable tract of land in the City of Chelsea, immediately adjoining Charlestown and Boston. Its assets, distinct and separate from the land—comprising cash, about $29,000; houses, about $12,000; and notes receivable and mortgages for $210,000—foot up an aggregate of $206 000 over and above all liabilities. The entire debt of the concern is $45,755, balance of a mortgage running for several years to the heirs from whom the property was originally purchased. The land unsold and now owned by the Company embraces 350 acres, which, with the lands heretofore sold, have been extensively improved. All the streets which will be wanted for several years have been graded, and there are now 45 houses upon the property, with a population of 200. Chelsea, of which the Cary Village is a part, has a population of from 13,000 to 14,000, and is a thriving little city, receiving its nourishment from the overflow of Boston, the limits of which are too small to accommodate the increased number of people. The Cary lands have thus far been sold at an average of 15 cents ℔ foot."

We are indebted to Mr. RUSSELL, the Cashier, for the following report of the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, for the month of February, in receipts and disbursements:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 1, 1858, by balance | | $1,339,924 42 |
| Receipts during the Month: | | |
| On account of Customs | $1,483,370 16 | |
| On account of Patent Fees | 3,576 50 | |
| On account of Post-Office Department | 108,527 62 | |
| On account of Miscellaneous | 123,611 20— | 1,719,085 48 |
| | | $3,059,009 90 |
| Payments: | | |
| Treasury Drafts | $1,612,865 46 | |
| Post-Office Drafts | 144,047 73— | 1,756,893 19 |
| Balance Feb. 27, 1858 | | $1,302,116 71 |
| By balance Cr., disbursing accounts | $1,425,347 27 | |
| By receipts during the Month | 1,274,268 50— | $2,699,615 77 |
| To payments | | 1,030,391 22 |
| Balance | | $1,669,224 55 |
| By balance Cr., Interest accounts | | $80,000 40 |
| To payments | | 65 443 50 |
| Balance | | $14,562 90 |
| By receipts for Customs in Feb., 1858 | | $1,483 370 16 |
| By receipts for Customs in Feb., 1857 | | 5.142,822 13 |
| Decrease in February, 1858 | | $3,659,451 97 |
| By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office | | $444,776 68 |
| By Coin received during the Month | $24,813 05 | |
| By Fine Bars received during the Month | 1,017,766 66—1,042,579 71 | |
| | | $1,487,356 39 |
| To Payments in Coin | $78,480 08 | |
| To Payments in Fine Bars | 879,712 96— | 958,193 04 |
| Balance | | $529,163 35 |
| By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office | $2,985,904 16 | |
| By Coin in hand in Assay Office | 140,932 92—3,126,837 08 | |
| By Fine Bars in Assay Office | 388,230 43 | |
| By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office and fine Silver | 216,574 00 | |
| By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage | 56,768 00— | 691,372 43 |
| | | $3,818.409 51 |
| Due Depositors | | 397,447 84 |
| Balance | | $3,420,961 67 |

Statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Feb. 27, 1858.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Coins | $7,000 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 6,800 | |
| United States Bullion (including Cal. Br. Mint Bars) | 601,200— | $615,000 00 |
| DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER. | | |
| Foreign Coins | 47,000 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 9,000 | |
| United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,) | 6,000 | |
| United States Bullion, (old coins,) | 3,000— | $65,000 00 |
| Total deposits: payable in Bars | 626,000 | |
| Total deposits: Coins | 54,000— | $680,000 00 |
| Gold Bars Stamped | | 989,999 48 |
| Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage | | 80.660 00 |

MESSRS. MORSE & BROTHER, (late of THOMPSON, MORSE & Co.,) No. 15 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants and Uncurrent Money as follows:

CURRENCY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-Jersey | ⅜@ ⅜ | Ill. and Wis | 2⅜@⅞ |
| Philadelphia | ⅛@ ⅜ | Mich. and Mo | —@ ⅜ |
| Baltimore | —@ ⅜ | Ohio, Ky. and Ind. | —@ ¼ |
| Interior Md | ⅜@1 | N. O. and Mobile | ⅛ @ ⅜ |
| Virginia | 2⅛@3 | Canada | ⅜@1 |
| N Carolina | 3½@4 | S. C. and Ga | 1½@2 |
| Tennessee | 3⅜@4 | | |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acres | 95 | 100 |
| 80 acres | 87 | 90 |
| 120 acres | 80 | 88 |
| 160 acres | 87 | 90 |

LAKE SHORE LINE—CLEVELAND TO ERIE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $3,000.000 |
| Funded Debt | 1,367,000 |
| Bills payable | 119.812 |
| Surplus earnings | 362.384 |
| Miscellaneous items | 9 734 |
| Total | $4 858.932 |
| Road and equipment | $3,491 885 |
| New bridges, built from earnings | 462,337 |
| Sunbury subscription | 500.000 |
| Materials, cash, &c | 404.710 |
| Total | $4,858 932 |
| Earnings of 1857 | $1,251,537 |

Expenses operating the Road, which includes 1,245 tons new rails, and 700 tons re-rolled, to replace those worn out; about 100,000 new ties; raising nearly all the road-bed with several inches new ballast; lengthening side tracks; substituting permanent stone for wooden cattle-guards; rebuilding two locomotives and a number of passenger and freight cars; a work-shop at Geneva; new lumber-shed in place of former one lost by fire; moving freight-houses for second track, fencing, &c., most of which may be regarded as "extraordinary expenses," not to recur for many years, but necessary to be made to secure the future safety and economy of working the road..... $670,083

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance applicable to interest and dividend | | $581,454 |
| Interest | $63,575 | |
| Interest Jan. 1, 1858, on Sunbury and Erie Bonds | 17,500 | |
| Five ℔ cent. Dividend, July 1, 1857 | 135,465 | |
| Ten ℔ cent. Dividend, Jan. 1, 1858 | 270,932—487,473 | |
| Surplus earnings for 1857 | | $93,980 |
| Add surplus Jan. 1, 1857 | | 268,403 |
| Surplus Jan. 1, 1858 | | $362,384 |

The real net earnings of the line in 1857 are not stated in the above, a large portion of the item of $670,083 consisting of new bridges, new equipment, &c. As it stands, the income is made equal to about *twenty per cent.* upon the capital.

## Markets....*Carefully reported for the N w-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Saturday, 1,341 bbls. of Flour; 8,921 bushels Corn; 419 bags Oats; 268 bags Malt; 3,875 pkgs. Provisions, and 230 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $6@$6 12½; Pearls are quiet and unsettled, the nominal prices ranging $6 25@$6 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 2,030 bbls., including 1,232 bbls. Pots, and 798 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—The demand is less active, but prices are sustained. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ |
| Middling | 12 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ |
| Middling Fair | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 13 | 13 |
| Fair | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | Nom. | Nom. |

Common to good Superfine State..... $4 20@ 4 30
Extra State..... 4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Western..... 4 50@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio..... 4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio..... 4 50@ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio..... 4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee..... 4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee..... 5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra